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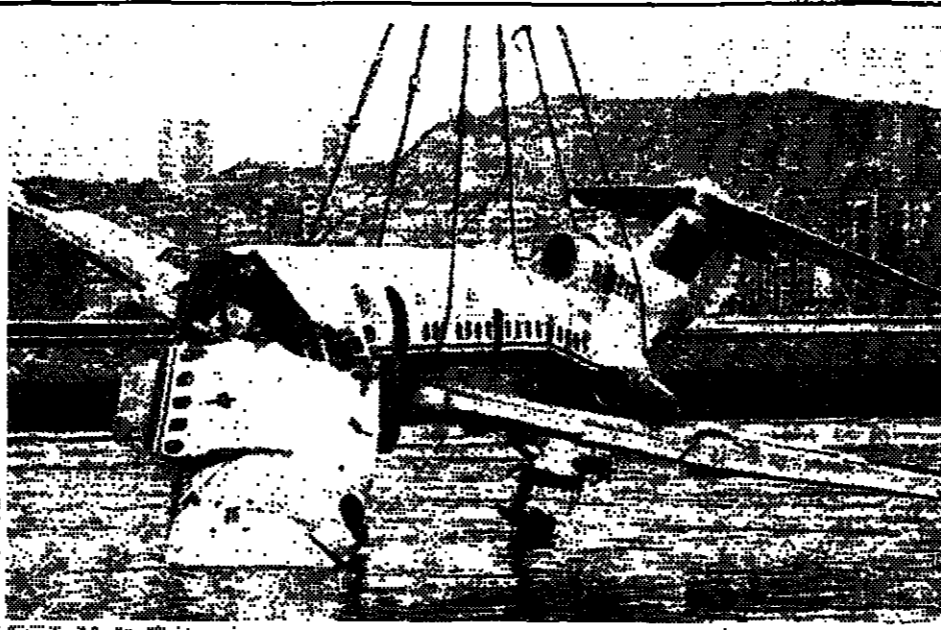
PARIS, THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 1, 1988

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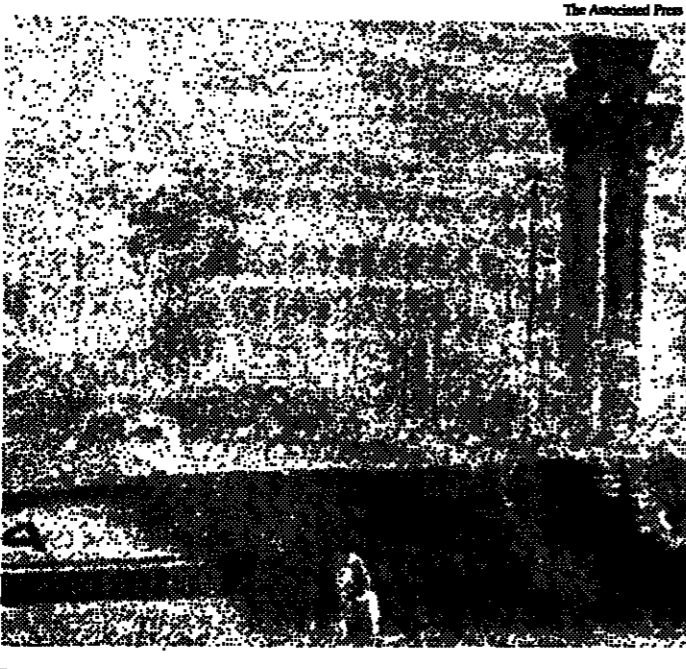
U.S. OPEN
WEDNESDAY TENNIS RESULTS
See Sports, Page 15

20 Are Killed in 2 Airline Crashes

A Chinese Trident jetliner being lifted from Kowloon Bay on Wednesday after it skidded into the water just after landing in Hong Kong. Seven persons were killed, but most of the 89 aboard were unharmed. Below is a Delta Air Lines Boeing 727 that crashed while taking off at the Dallas-Fort Worth airport. Thirteen persons were killed, but 94 on the jet survived. Page 6.



The Associated Press



AP Wirephoto

'February Events' Still Haunting Azerbaijani City

By Bill Keller

New York Times Service

SUMGAI, U.S.S.R. — It is six months since the weekend of horror when Albert M. Mamedov called his neighbors to gather their children and come quickly, because a mob was going door to door, hunting for Armenians. Six months since Ismayilov, a young man, was killed in a riot and his body was thrown into a well. Six months since Ismayilov, a young man, was killed in a riot and his body was thrown into a well. Six months since Ismayilov, a young man, was killed in a riot and his body was thrown into a well.

violence are long buried. The ransacked apartments have been repaired, and the cars and buses set aside by rioters have been towed away. The troops called in to restore order had been sent home by early April. The trials of the young Azerbaijanis arrested in the riots are reported regularly in Sumgait's Russian- and Azerbaijani-language newspapers. Nine young men have been sentenced — Tale Ismailov was the first, receiving 15 years for murder — and 33 more are on trial, with 52 others still under investigation. A team supervised by the federal prosecutor continues an investigation that has mostly, but not entirely,

cleared up the mystery of how such a thing could happen in a city that prided itself on its ethnic harmony. The riots caused an exodus that is still continuing in Sumgait and in other Azerbaijani cities. Two thousand of Sumgait's 10,000 Armenians have left, and some of those who remain are skittish. "They were afraid," said Mrs. Isanyan, whose in-laws moved to Yerevan, the Armenian capital, after the riots. "What they were afraid of, I don't know. No one came to our flat, no one attacked us. But still, there was a lot of talk, and some people were afraid. They are gone, and we are still here."

The older Armenian men who used to outnumber Azerbaijanis at the spirited backgammon game in the city park that overlooks the Caspian Sea no longer come, said the men assembled there this past Sunday. "These events cost me half my Armenian friends," said Khilal Verdiyev, 63, a teacher at the local chemical institute. "Some of them were frightened away. Some just feel ashamed to show their faces because they know the trouble was provoked by the Armenian side." It is accepted wisdom among Sumgait's Azerbaijani majority that the riots on Feb. 27, 28 and 29 were deliberately contrived by Armenian extremists in order to discredit Azerbaijan in the battle for the world's sympathy. The chief prosecutor for the Azerbaijani Republic, Ilyas A. Ismailov, who is not known to be related to Tale Ismailov, said in an interview that there was no evidence to support this conclusion. But around the backgammon table, the Azerbaijani elders have decided the matter. "We are ready to be friends," said Mr. Verdiyev. "We have always been friends. But the friendship is not the same as it was."

Mixed marriages are common in Sumgait, mixed neighborhoods the rule. Although Azerbaijanis are predominantly Muslim and Armenians mainly Orthodox Christian, there are no mosques or churches in the city, no ethnic clubs or schools. The refugees add their new grievances to the general lore of ethnic strain. Sumgait is a young city of 265,000 people, a city of steel and petrochemical factories, built in 1949 by specialists recruited from Azerbaijan, Armenia, Siberia and many other parts of the Soviet Union. It is a half-hour's drive from Baku, a cosmopolitan petroleum center that is the capital of Azerbaijan. "You see, there are a lot of Sumgaitis," said Zulfikar Gadzhiev, the Communist Party leader in Sumgait since March 16. "Every Azerbaijani region of Armenia is a little Sumgait."



AP Wirephoto

End of a Famous Contraption
The Solex, the motorized bicycle that was one of the most distinctive products of postwar France, will go out of production at the end of the year, its Japanese-controlled maker said. Page 9.

Polish Party Agrees to Talk On Solidarity; Strikes Ending

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Post Service

WARSAW — A landmark meeting Wednesday between Poland's Communist leadership and Lech Walesa, the Solidarity trade union chairman, ended with a tentative move toward cooperation. The authorities agreed to discuss the legalization of the union, and Mr. Walesa called for an end to a wave of strikes. Three hours of talks were held involving Mr. Walesa, two senior Communist officials, and a representative of the powerful Roman Catholic Church hierarchy. Afterward, church and Solidarity officials said progress had been made toward a "roundtable" of negotiations that would consider trade union reforms, broadening of freedom of association, and formation of a "national patriotic council."

for the last 10 days, issued a statement to striking workers around the country saying that he had agreed to further talks with the authorities and urging a quick end to stoppages. The participants in the discussions accepted that all matters related to the trade union movement would be discussed by the roundtable, the statement said. "Sessions of the roundtable will take up the broad topic of cooperation in economic, social and political reforms for the good of the country." There was no report by late in the evening of an end to strikes continuing in the Gdansk shipyards and port, the port of Szczecin, or at a coal mine and steel mill in southern Poland. But workers leading the protests have already recognized Mr. Walesa's authority and delegated him to conduct negotiations on their behalf. The conciliatory move by the union leader followed the first formal discussions he has held with the government since General Jaruzelski declared martial law to suppress the union in December 1981. Mr. Walesa was received at handsome government mansion in southern Warsaw by the interior minister, General Czeslaw Kiszczak and the central committee secretary, Stanislaw Ciosek, on the eighth anniversary of the day in which he signed the historic agreement creating Solidarity. The 44-year-old Nobel Peace Prize winner was also accompanied by Bishop Jerzy Dabrowski, a representative of the Catholic church.

Implicit in the offer of dialogue by the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski, church and party officials said, was agreement to consider formulas for the re-establishment of the East bloc's first free trade unions, though not in the same form in which they existed in 1980-81. "Solidarity has to be the subject of very patient negotiations that will take a certain time," Andrzej Stelmachowski, a Catholic intellectual who helped arrange the meeting, said after the session. "We are at the beginning of a negotiation the result of which is impossible to foresee."

Mr. Walesa, who has led a strike at the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk



AP Wirephoto

Klosk

OAU Applauds Saharan Plan

ADDIS ABABA (Reuters) — The conditional acceptance of a UN peace plan by Morocco and the Polisario front was welcomed Wednesday by Ide Oumarou, secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity. He said the organization would try to do its part in helping to implement the plan to end the conflict in the Western Sahara. He rejected as "not valid" Morocco's opposition to OAU involvement in such a plan. Details of the UN proposals have not been made public.



Gemadi I. Gerasimov, a Kremlin spokesman, confirmed that Soviet fighters aided Afghan troops as they battled for control of the city of Kanduz. Page 2.

General News

Burma threatened a crack-down on protesters holding government offices. Page 6. Korea secures treaty of using poison gas in attack by 60,000 troops backed by jets and helicopter gunships. Page 2.

Dow Jones

Down	1.8775
Up	1.6845
Yen	136.50
SP	8.574

Dollar Rises On Japanese Statement

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar rose to its highest level in almost 10 months against the yen on Wednesday after the Japanese central bank ruled out joining the United States and Western European nations in raising interest rates. Investors snapped up dollars, betting that relatively high U.S. interest rates would maintain the attractiveness of dollar-denominated bank accounts and bonds. The dollar rose to 136.50 yen in New York from 134.85 yen Tuesday, after hitting an intraday high of about 136.80 yen. The dollar also climbed to 1,877.5 Deutsche marks, up from 1,868 DM on Tuesday.

"The yen went through the floor," one London dealer said. The dollar's gains against the yen also strengthened it against other currencies, dealers said.

In Tokyo, Bank of Japan officials said the central bank does not regard recent moves of the yen against the dollar as significant. They also said the central bank does not plan to change its official discount rate, charged on loans to banks, from the current 2.5 percent level.

"The markets regarded the statement as a sign the Bank of Japan is allowing the yen to depreciate further," said Koichi Fukuda, a corporate dealer at the Bank of Tokyo. After suffering initial setbacks when the dollar began its most recent climb, Japanese exporters have changed their strategies and are on the rebound. By finding less expensive sources for their components, shifting to overseas manufacturing, and cutting costs at home, Japanese companies are do-

Missing in Action: Legacy of the Unknown Troubles the U.S.

By Steven Erlanger

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — On the wall of Ann Mills Griffiths's office in Washington is a framed rubbing of her brother's name from the Vietnam War Memorial. Lieutenant Commander James B. Mills has been missing since Sept. 21, 1966, when his Navy F-4 was lost on a night mission over North Vietnam. In the nearly 22 years since, there has been no further information about him — no sightings, no remains. "My brother is a classic case," said Ms. Griffiths, who for 10 years has been the executive director of the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia. Although Lieutenant Mills was declared legally dead in 1978, he remains one of the 2,393 Americans unaccounted for in Indochina, 1,757 of them in Vietnam. And while Ms. Griffiths has his name on

her office wall, she has never visited the memorial from which it comes. This seeming ambivalence runs through nearly every discussion of the issue, one of the most emotionally charged legacies of a war in which more than 58,000 Americans died. In the last year, the Americans and Vietnamese have made some progress in resolving that legacy of the missing, recently agreeing to joint search and excavation efforts on Vietnamese soil. But then a firm restatement of administration policy on Vietnam's larger aspirations to economic aid, trade and development caused Hanoi to suspend that agreement suddenly in early August — a suspension that was reversed Tuesday when the Vietnamese agreed to resume work on joint investigations in Vietnam. All the Americans unaccounted for, like Lieutenant Mills, have been declared dead, save one. Colonel Charles Shelton of the

Air Force, who was captured by Pathet Lao forces in 1965, is symbolically listed as missing or captured. But while senior Reagan administration and Defense Department officials say they have no evidence that any American servicemen are alive and being held against his will in Indochina, well over 100 intelligence officers are working full time to find some. They are investigating 119 unresolved reports of first-hand sightings of Americans in Indochina, 58 said to be held as "prisoners" and 61 "nonprisoners." Some regard this investment of time and money, so long after the fighting, as manipulative and macabre, prolonging the agony of the war. But Representative Stephen J. Solarz, Democrat of New York, who heads the House foreign relations subcommittee on Asian and Pacific affairs, said reports that Americans had been seen alive could not simply be dismissed.

Defense Department and administration officials acknowledge that efforts will have to end eventually, as they ended after World War II, which left more than 78,000 Americans unaccounted for, and after Korea, which left more than 8,000 Americans missing. "We want the fullest possible accounting," one official said before Hanoi's move Tuesday. "We know — not believe — that Hanoi could readily account for a number of missing Americans, a number probably in the hundreds." One of the main anchors for this belief is the testimony of a Vietnamese refugee who left the country in 1978. The man said he had worked on the bodies of French and American military men, and that there was a warehouse with the remains of some 400 Americans on the shelves. The man's story checked out, officials say. Like many emotional issues, the fate of

black labor unions. Some anti-apartheid activists have suggested the attacks were carried out by rightist vigilantes, either within or outside of the security forces, but opposition leaders have not specifically accused the police security branch of complicity. The Khotsa House blast bore similarities to an explosion last year that destroyed the central headquarters of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, the country's largest black labor federation. Police have made no arrests in connection with that explosion. As in that bombing, explosives appeared to have been placed in the basement of Khotsa House in such a position that they would weaken the structure of the building and force its closure for safety reasons. In addition to the offices of the Council of Churches, Khotsa House has offices of the Black

Sash, a women's anti-apartheid group; the Transvaal Rural Action Committee, and several church organizations. Hundreds of impoverished blacks visited the Black Sash office each day to consult with volunteers about problems confronted because of apartheid. The United Democratic Front, a coalition of 700 anti-apartheid groups, and the Detainees' Parents Support Committee also maintained headquarters in the building until they were banned earlier this year. In recent months, several other black union headquarters throughout the country have been damaged in bombings or arson attacks. A police spokesman said that the possibility of a link between the bombing of the South African Trade Unions headquarters and Wednesday's blast would be investigated. Mr. Nixon tried to enlist their support as a counterweight to the anti-war movement, creating some bitter splits in the National League of Families, which tried to remain nonpolitical. After the Paris peace accords in 1973, freed American prisoners of war were honored at the White House during

See MISSING, Page 6

WORLD BRIEFS

In a Small Town in Germany, Anonymity for a Spy Suspect

By Serge Schmemmann

BOSENHEIM, West Germany — If Clyde Lee Conrad, the retired U.S. Army sergeant accused of heading a major spying ring, had needed anonymity but did not like to commute long distances, he could hardly have picked a better spot than Bosenheim.

suspicion of being part of an espionage ring that channeled American military plans to the Soviet Union through Hungarian agents.

It is popular duty, and on retirement after 20 years of service, some soldiers choose to stay on, especially if they have married a German woman, and to take one of the many jobs on military bases open to American civilians.

A neighbor who had visited the Conrads said they had "very pretty furniture" and Mrs. Conrad had some fine jewelry and a sizable collection of Hummel porcelain figurines.

Soviets Deny Breaking Afghan Accords

By David Remnick

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union denied accusations Wednesday that it had broken peace accords on Afghanistan when it sent bombers and helicopters from Soviet territory against rebel forces in the northern Afghan city of Kunduz.

[Tass said the foreign minister of Afghanistan, Abdul Wakil, wrote to Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar suggesting that the foreign ministers of the countries meet as soon as possible to discuss the accords.]

Mr. Gerasimov said the rebels had "perpetrated the acts" with Pakistan's assistance.



A demonstrator in Santiago holding a burning poster of President Augusto Pinochet. The police seized 846 protesters.

Kurds, Alleging Use of Poison Gas, Report an Attack by 60,000 Iraqis

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — A Kurdish spokesman said Wednesday that Iraq attacked Kurdish guerrillas in northeastern Iraq with at least 60,000 troops backed by fighter-bombers and helicopter gunships dropping poison gas.

The officials said that Turkey had given temporary refuge to the Kurds on humanitarian grounds but that there was no question of granting them asylum.

Mr. Gerasimov said the rebels had "perpetrated the acts" with Pakistan's assistance.

UN Leader Presses Iran and Iraq for Concessions

Reuters

GENEVA — The UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, pressed Iraq and Iran on Wednesday to make concessions in peace talks. He warned that time was running out.

The adversaries began negotiating last Thursday, but they have not met directly since Friday. They are still stuck on the first point of the agenda. This involves a ceasefire and a withdrawal of troops to international boundaries.

aimed to go a long way to meeting each side's concerns.

Chinese and Soviets Finish Cambodia Talks

United Press International

BEIJING — China and the Soviet Union concluded four days of talks Wednesday on peace efforts in Cambodia, and there are hints of progress on major disputes blocking a settlement.

The Soviet Union is the chief military and financial backer of Vietnam, which invaded and occupied Cambodia in 1978. China is the leading supplier of weapons for the Cambodian resistance forces fighting the Vietnamese, including the Khmer Rouge.

Iran, while expressing willingness to clean up the Shatt-al-Arab, has insisted that discussion of this is irrelevant to the current talks on a cease-fire and a withdrawal and should not be considered now.

Soviet Council Asks Solzhenitsyn to Be a Member

Reuters

MOSCOW — Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the exiled Soviet writer, has been named a member of an unofficial Soviet council in charge of building a monument to the victims of Stalin's repressions, a spokesman said on Wednesday.

Alexander Vaisberg, who is on the organizing committee for the monument group, said Mr. Solzhenitsyn was included on the council on the basis of opinion surveys.

Scientists from the French Institute for Research and Use of the Sea were called to determine the extent of the infestation by the microscopic protozoan, which can cause minor paralysis and blurred vision if eaten by humans.

Advertisement for Beefeater Gin. Text: "THE BEST OF TASTE: MIX A BEEFEATER COLLINS". Includes an image of a bottle of Beefeater Gin and a glass of a Collins drink.

Toxic Algae Detected Off Coast of Brittany

Reuters

BREST, France (AP) — Toxic algae has been detected off the northwestern edge of Brittany, forcing officials to prohibit the harvest of commercial sales of any shellfish along a 20-kilometer (12-mile) section of the coast.

Ortega, Blaming U.S., Announces Devaluation

United Press International

MANAGUA — President Daniel Ortega Saavedra has devalued Nicaragua's currency 56 percent, raised state workers' wages 140 percent to make up for four-digit inflation and urged Nicaraguans to implement a "survival economy."

U.S. Poverty Rate at 13.5 Percent

WASHINGTON (AP) — About 32.5 million Americans, or 13.5 percent of the population, were living in poverty in 1987, the Census Bureau reported Wednesday. The 1987 poverty threshold for a family of four was an annual income of \$11,512.

Police in Panama Break Up Protest

PANAMA CITY (AP) — The police used water cannon, shotguns and tear gas to disperse about 300 students who erected sit-in barricades and set them afire to protest the government of General Manuel Antonio Noriega.

India Opposition Attacks Media Bill

NEW DELHI (AFP) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's government drew fierce fire Wednesday from the opposition and the news media for a new anti-defamation legislation that is being criticized as a bid to muzzle the press.

U.S. Resumes Grant Aid to Zimbabwe

HARARE, Zimbabwe (Reuters) — The United States has resumed aid to Zimbabwe suspended two years ago after a diplomatic dispute.

China Condemns Rise of Crime Rate

BEIJING (Reuters) — The public security minister, Wang Fang, has said that "decadent bourgeois ideology" and criminals from Hong Kong and Macao threatened China's social order as official newspapers reported on soaring youth crime.

For the Record

Two Soviet cosmonauts and the first Afghan in space docked Soyuz TM-6 capsule with the Mir orbiting space station Wednesday joining two Soviet cosmonauts who have been in space more than a month.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Continental Seeks Business Fliers

NEW YORK (LAT) — Continental Airlines, in an effort to win back business travelers who have deserted it because of its reputation for poor service, said that it would refund \$100 to \$200 to travelers in first class who are dissatisfied with any aspect of the service.

DOONESBURY

A collection of cartoon panels from the comic strip 'Doonesbury'. The panels show characters in various humorous situations, including one with a speech bubble about Elvis Presley and another about a diamond suite.

Bonn Increases Its Aid to Ethnic Arrivals

Reuters

BONN — The West German cabinet agreed on Wednesday to increase aid to the rising number of ethnic German immigrants arriving in the country.

Nicaraguans' Buying Power in an Economy Ravaged by the War

Nicaraguans' buying power in an economy ravaged by the war, where the most basic of staples are often hard to find and many workers have joined opposition protests over the state's handling of economic affairs.

Handwritten signature: JPK/10/50

Bush Targets Liberals in 'Split-Level' Campaign



SORTING THROUGH THE ASHES — A fire fighter looking for hot spots following a blaze in the Lewis Lake area of Yellowstone National Park. Fires have charred about 450,000 acres of the 2.2 million-acre park and officials said they have spent \$54.4 million fighting them. About 8,400 fire fighters, including hundreds of soldiers, were working to bring the blazes under control.

New York Times Service
ROCKY MOUNT, North Carolina — George Bush has been operating a "split-level" campaign strategy in recent days, stressing broad issues before some audiences and waging a narrower attack on "liberalism" before groups for whom conservative social issues are paramount.

On Tuesday, Vice President Bush, the Republican presidential candidate, came to the political homeland of Senator Jesse Helms and outdid the conservative Mr. Helms in the favor of his attacks on liberalism.

Mr. Bush put every one of his campaign themes on display, attacking Michael S. Dukakis, his Democratic opponent, on a range of social issues intended to appeal to conservatives and swimming toward the political mainstream with appeals on the economy and defense.

His strongest language came as he sought to portray Mr. Dukakis as a liberal. Mr. Bush told an audience at North Carolina Wesleyan College here about "a wide chasm" on "the question of values between me and the liberal governor whom I'm running against."

Mr. Bush hammered away at Mr. Dukakis for his opposition to organized prayer in schools, gun control and compulsory recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag in the public schools.

In recent days, his campaign has been checked by an onslaught of Republican attacks, struggling to break through with a message of economic opportunity that has changed little in recent months and was getting little attention.

Military plants have become the location of choice for Mr. Bush's speeches because they embody the central truths of his campaign: That America is both economically and militarily strong because of the Reagan administration and that the Democrats would threaten both achievements.

Mr. Bush's strategists know they cannot count on prosperity alone to win the election, especially among conservative Democrats and independents who backed Mr. Reagan in 1984 but regard Mr. Bush with some suspicion.

That is where Mr. Bush's attacks on the social issues come in. They are not designed to appeal to a majority of the electorate. Rather, they are aimed at the perhaps 10 to 15 percent of the voters for whom conservative social values are the sine qua non of acceptable politics.

In eastern North Carolina, portraying an opponent as a liberal on social issues can be helpful, as Mr. Helms demonstrated in his own campaigns. It helps Mr. Bush in these parts that Mr. Dukakis is from Massachusetts.

"Massachusetts is the home of only two things," said Jay Kriss, a local Republican leader, "lobsters and liberals."

Mr. Dukakis, meanwhile, appears to have made a tactical shift.

State Rejects Banana Slugs

The Associated Press
SACRAMENTO, California — When it comes to representing California, the banana slug won't do. Governor George Deukmejian said in vetoing a bill that designated the slimy, bright-yellow creature the state's official mollusk. The campaign to make the banana slug a mascot was led by a group of girls from the San Francisco Bay area.

economic opportunity that has changed little in recent months and was getting little attention.

On Tuesday, Mr. Dukakis joined the fray.

Referring to the Iran-contra affair, the overthrow of the former Philippine president, Ferdinand E. Marcos, and other foreign policy issues, Mr. Dukakis said of Mr. Bush:

"Here's a man who supported the sale of arms to a terrorist nation, one of the worst foreign policy disasters of this decade; was part of an administration that was doing business with drug-running Panamanian dictators; funneled aid to the Contras through convicted drug dealers; went to the Philippines in

the early '80s and commended Marcos and his commitment to democracy — and he's talking about judgment?"

"I would be very concerned," Mr. Dukakis said, "about somebody with that kind of judgment leading negotiations with the Soviet Union or any other country."

Mr. Dukakis also brought an aggressive tone to a speech on economics at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

Mr. Dukakis said, "Mr. Bush has said that our trade relationship with Japan is, in his words, 'sappy'; and it is — for Japan."

"But I'm not running for president to create jobs in Japan," he continued. "I want to create jobs

here: good jobs at good wages, here in the good old U.S.A."

He also escalated his criticism of Mr. Bush's proposal to cut the tax on capital gains, recalling Mr. Bush's characterization, in 1980, of Mr. Reagan's monetary proposals as "voodoo economics."

"Mr. Bush says that, after eight years of voodoo economics, it's time to do it all over again," he said. "He's proposed a five-year, \$40 billion capital gains giveaway. Most of it will go to people making more than \$200,000 a year. That's not building an economy; that's feathering a nest."

He added: "We've already seen Superman II. We've seen Rocky II. We don't need Son of Voodoo."

U.S. Is Seeking Wider Backgrounds In Candidates for Foreign Service

By Hilary Stout

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Here in a class of the United States Foreign Service were the American diplomats of tomorrow: an urban planner, a filmmaker, a USA Today reporter, an art teacher, an aide to the mayor of New York, a photographer, a businesswoman with a master's degree in business, a smattering of lawyers, and a few people close to completing doctorates.

But where was the striped-pants set of yore made up of the single-minded, assured youths who used to tackle the Foreign Service examination right after graduation from Ivy-clad colleges and embark on a life's career?

There were just two in this class of 16, a 30-year-old student named David Mees said. One of them was just out of Harvard and another from Georgetown. The class was one of several training groups each year for new officers conducted by the Foreign Service Institute.

The Foreign Service of the late 1980s is described as a "different crowd" from the service of decades past by its director-general, George S. Vest.

Each year about one out of 50 of the 12,000 to 15,000 aspiring diplomats who take the service written exam go on to pass an oral exam, clear security and medical checks, and are accepted for training.

On average, those joining the corps of about 4,500 Foreign Service officers now are 31 years old and more often than not have come from other careers, such as science and law, Mr. Vest said.

"This is very characteristic of today's society," he said. "Today, people go through college, come out, and they don't make up their minds right away. They tend to maybe get a law degree, a graduate degree, do some teaching, and begin to get their thoughts together. Young people today just don't sign on for life fast."

As a result, the Foreign Service is becoming infused with widely varied expertise. Cultural officers who were artists or hold doctorates can speak authoritatively with the cultural elites of other nations. Former business executives are able to run tight financial operations in

administrative posts at embassies.

A recent graduate, Phil Suter, 35, a former advertising executive who will leave shortly for a post in the U.S. Embassy in Belize, is an example of this new breed. "I have a lot of management experience, and the State Department is often criticized for not being terribly good at management," he said. "I learned a lot in the private sector and I think I have a perspective people who didn't do something else don't have."

Today's Foreign Service is also more representative than before of the society it represents. About a third of the incoming Foreign Service officers are women; a few decades ago, women in the service were rare. About 6 percent of the incoming officers each year are black. In hopes of increasing that figure, the service is conducting recruiting drives at historically black universities, although Mr. Vest acknowledges that it still has a long way to go.

Representatives of other minorities are being sought as well, he said.

Finally, the image of the Foreign Service as a group made up of an Ivy League elite has all but vanished, he said.

Mr. Vest, a former U.S. representative at the European Community in Brussels, recalled his class when he entered the service in 1947:

"There were approximately 42 of us. There was one woman; there were no minorities. We were beginning to break the sound barrier because the majority of us did not come from Ivy League colleges. Most of us were coming out of the war and had not had jobs. We did not have enough background in economics, and we did not have much facility for languages. We were a very dedicated bunch of young people who had fought in the war overseas."

While the Foreign Service in general welcomes the new breed of officers, some new members have detected tensions.

"The guy who trained us said he sometimes has more trouble with some people who are older because they are less malleable," said Mr. Mees, a junior officer in training

for the United States Information Agency office in Belgrade. He was an artist and photographer before earning a master's degree in international relations and applying for the service.

Mr. Suter acknowledged that it might be difficult to start on the bottom rung of a new career after doing well in an old one. "I think that's something that will probably prove to be frustrating," he said. "That's part of the bureaucracy. The bureaucracy in itself is frustrating."

But, he said, "There is still a lure to it, an excitement to it — not knowing where you are going to live, a change every two or three years. It reminds me a little of the adventure spirit of the late 1960s, and it just struck me as a very interesting way to bring up a family."

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

THE BERNARD VAN LEER FOUNDATION provides financial support and professional guidance to projects concerned with low-cost, community-based initiatives in the field of early childhood care and education. The Foundation is currently supporting some 150 projects in some 40 developing and industrialized countries.

A vacancy exists at the Foundation's headquarters in The Hague, for:

HEAD, PROJECT RESOURCE CENTRE

The Project Resource Centre (PRC) is the place where all the materials produced by the Foundation supported projects are collected, processed and shared within and outside the network of projects.

It is anticipated that the incumbent will give shape and guidance to the PRC. More specifically he/she will:

- develop the registration, compilation, and processing of project materials, improving their retrievability and use;
- play an active role in the Foundation's efforts to develop and disseminate information on Early Childhood Care and Education particularly by contributing in the preparation of high quality support kits for project staff;
- enhance the flow of project based information within the Foundation's network;
- co-operate with other Resource Centres in the network and help strengthen their outreach;
- actively participate with appropriate colleagues in support activities affecting individual projects.

The incumbent should have an university background in the social sciences and at least five years' professional experience in an international setting, including work at field level. He/she should also have:

- demonstrable experience and competence in the area of documentation, information and resources;
- familiarity with working with automated systems;
- good communication skills and the ability to function in a multi-cultural working environment;
- fluency in English and proficiency in Spanish.

Salary commensurate with age and experience. Candidates should send a full curriculum vitae, in English, by September 28th to:

The Executive Director
BERNARD VAN LEER FOUNDATION
 P.O. Box 82334
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We are a leading Swiss Company active in international trading/finance and would welcome in our countertrade division a

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You will have the responsibility to enhance and develop our activities in the Far East region in connection with our offices/agents.

- If you
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 - are experienced in international trade with a leading international company or companies
 - have proven record of successful transactions in the field of commodities or finance
 - are fluent in English and have a good knowledge of French and German
 - are available to travel extensively
 - are able to create and take care of personal contacts on all levels
 - are creative, open-minded and flexible
 - are around 35/45

Please submit your offers to:
Mr. Pierre André, Personnel Director,
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Secret Cocaine Sweep By 30 Nations Revealed

By Michael Isikoff

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The United States and 29 Latin American and European nations secretly coordinated military and police operations over the last month that were aimed at destroying clandestine cocaine laboratories and disrupting the operations of Colombian drug cartels, Attorney General Richard L. Thornburgh has announced.

Mr. Thornburgh said the operations, overseen by the relatively obscure International Drug Enforcement Conference, were a significant step toward closer international cooperation in stopping the flow of illegal drugs.

The bulk of the operations were conducted in South America and Central America. In one case, Colombian and Venezuelan military and police officers coordinated joint operations in attacking drug labs and airstrips along their common border.

About the same time, Peruvian forces staged a series of strikes against coca operations in the Upper Huallaga Valley, seizing 3,000 kilograms (6,600 pounds) of cocaine in eight days.

"We have seen what we believe is the future in cooperative law enforcement efforts," Mr. Thornburgh said at a news conference Tuesday. The operations were being announced at the same time in Bogota by the administrator of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, John C. Lawn, chairman of the drug conference.

Overall, the action resulted in the seizure of 11 tons of cocaine, the destruction of 13 cocaine laboratories, the demolition of seven clandestine airstrips, the destruction of 244 tons of marijuana and the arrest of more than 1,200 suspects, Mr. Thornburgh said.

But when questioned by reporters, he and other law enforcement officials described the results as secondary in importance and said that some of the operations, such as a recent two-ton seizure of cocaine in New York, would probably have taken place anyway.

"I don't think anybody is claiming this is a success in the war on drugs," he said. "What we're saying

is, this is an avenue toward success."

The operations included joint border surveillance in Latin America, enhanced intelligence sharing and stepped-up border interdiction, including the deployment of about 100 U.S. National Guard troops in Florida, Arizona and Texas who have been assisting the Customs Service in inspecting vehicles for drugs.

Among the nations participating in the operation was Panama, whose military leader, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, has been indicted in the United States on drug trafficking charges.

Mr. Thornburgh said that no U.S. drug intelligence had been provided to General Noriega. But he noted that as part of the program, Panamanian defense forces had crossed the Costa Rican border to make drug seizures.

Drug agencies from most of the nations of Western Europe are also members of the conference.

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The Gulf War Isn't Over

An ancient quarrel over the vital waterway separating Iran and Iraq threatens to scuttle the Gulf War truce even before talks begin in Geneva. Iraq now balks at compliance with the terms of the United Nations cease-fire resolution...

Filling the Dukakis Void

For the last two weeks, George Bush has been defining himself and Michael Dukakis. He presents himself as patriotic, tough and caring. He portrays the Massachusetts governor as a closet liberal who favors unilateral disarmament and furrowings for felons and who hates the Pledge of Allegiance.

Quayle Fired Too Soon

Senator Dan Quayle made an embarrassing mistake in discussing gun control laws the other day. The Republican vice presidential nominee was asked if he thought convicted murderers on furlough, for example, should be able to buy handguns.

Well-Programmed Bach

Those proverbial monkeys banging away at a roomful of typewriters in search of "Hamlet" may finally have competition: Somewhere at IBM there is now a computer that composes Bach chorales. Well, almost. What the computer program CHORAL does is create perfect Bach-style harmonies when supplied with the proper melody...



A U.S. Response to Moscow's Charm Offensive in Asia

WASHINGTON — Senior Soviet and Chinese officials, meeting in Beijing, have just concluded talks on Cambodia that may have laid the groundwork for peace there. While an end to the Cambodian conflict is obviously important, the meetings have taken on even greater significance...

Shadows as the Showa Era Nears an End

TOKYO — Japan, a nation that cherishes the power of symbols and the observance of socially accepted norms, has recently been shaken by some distressing incidents that call into question its sense of symbolic order and the values that underlie it.

The Drought Is Not the Farmers' Biggest Problem

WASHINGTON — The images of this summer's drought in America are of parched fields, ruined crops and, once again, devastated farmers. Few groups elicit so much sympathy as easily as the farmers do.

The Mideast: Time Alone Won't Help

By Flora Lewis
PARIS — Events in the Middle East are moving to a crossroads. For years, hard choices have been put off because, on the Israeli side, so many people wanted to believe they need never be made and that the impasse would melt away with time...

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: A Royal Baptism
BERLIN — Frederick the Great's library in the Stadtschloss at Potsdam has been already four times used for baptisms of the House of Hohenzollern, but never has it seen a more imposing ceremony than that of today [Aug. 31], when the youngest member of the House received the names Oscar Carl Gustav Adolf, Three Emperors, two Kings and a Queen were present at the rite performed with the pomp that befitted one of the first of his race to be "born in the purple."

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OPINION

BLAZE 70253 DATE 1-6 NOV 1988

What Dukakis Should Do About All the Low Blows

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Ronald Reagan showed in 1980 that a conservative could run an affirmative campaign of ideas. His themes were lower taxes, higher military spending and other ideas shaped by the modern conservative movement, all presented in a framework of optimism. Like them or not, they were powerfully effective.

Smears and innuendos have a way of sticking.

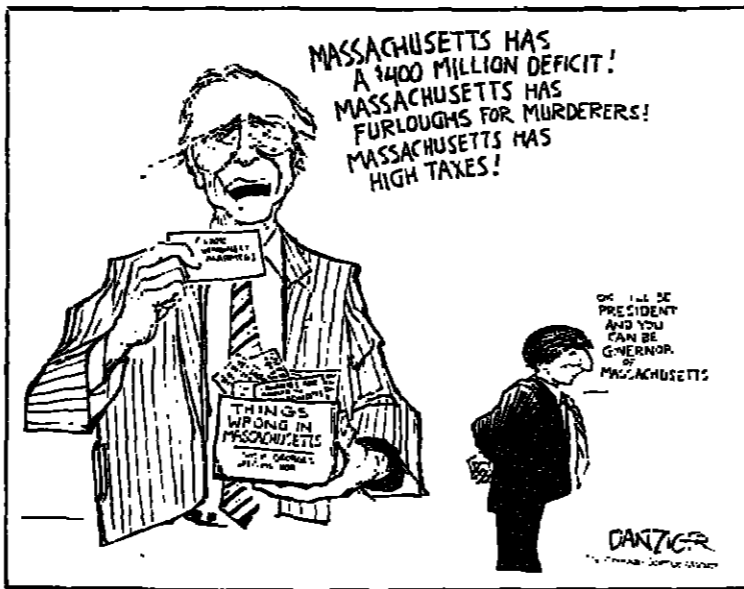
not ideas but personalities. His campaign so far has shown one dominant strategy: to pick apart Michael Dukakis. Mr. Bush and his surrogates have been painting Governor Dukakis as unpatriotic, dangerously leftist, mentally unstable. The characterizations are ludicrous, but it does not follow that they will have no effect. American voters have often shown themselves susceptible to campaigns of character assassination.

He would have signed the pledge bill, Mr. Bush said, and then let any objectors take it to court — although the Supreme Court had made clear that it was unlawful. That was the tactic that racist Southerners used during the struggle over school segregation: keep forcing decided issues back into the courts. Is that what Mr. Bush favors?

The patriotism strategy reached a new low recently when Senator Steven Symms, a Republican from Idaho, attacked Mr. Dukakis's wife, Kitty. He had heard, Mr. Symms said, that there were pictures of Mrs. Dukakis "burning the American flag when she was an anti-war demonstrator during the '60s." Mrs. Dukakis denied the charge and said the opposition must be "desperate" to make it.

But the attacks on Governor Dukakis are not just designed to question his patriotism. Their deeper purpose is to raise doubts about his character, his identity — to make people say, "We don't really know Mike Dukakis."

That was the significance of the attempted smear in early August on Mr. Dukakis's mental health. The Lyndon LaRouche crazies were planting rumors that he had had psychiatric treatment for depression. The story surfaced Aug. 3 on The Wall Street Journal's editorial page, which nowadays makes the late William Loeb's newspaper, the Manchester (New Hampshire) Union-Leader, seem a model of fair-mindedness.



it said, showed "how little the American people know about this man." And it added, "Is Michael Dukakis really what the voters think they see?"

Later that same day President Reagan, asked about the Massachusetts governor's health records, said, "Look, I'm not going to pick on an invalid." Anyone who thinks that crack was accidental must believe in the Tooth Fairy.

Rowland Evans and Robert Novak, columnists with good connections to conservatives, wrote afterward that the Bush campaign tried to spread that smear. Republicans, they said, "are coming to feel that the political destruction of Mr. Dukakis is necessary for Bush to win." The stability and credibility of the governor of Massachusetts must be undermined.

There was nothing to the tale about psychiatric treatment, if indeed it would matter that a wise person should help in

times of stress. But smears have a way of sticking despite their untruth.

I think the psychiatric smear and the Bush innuendos about Mr. Dukakis's patriotism have had an effect. I think people are wondering whether Michael Dukakis is a little strange, or at any rate unknown.

What can Mr. Dukakis do about it? The best answer would be to get into television debates with the vice president, but the vice president is trying to slither out of that commitment. The alternative is for Mr. Dukakis to lift his campaign out of the platitudes where it is stuck now and talk affirmatively to the big issues: how the United States must meet its real needs, in a tough world, by tackling the environment, education and other hard issues.

The New York Times

Memories of a Rangoon in Ascendance

By Paul Horvitz

PARIS — It might be difficult to imagine, but Burma was not always a dim and forgettable outline on the map of Asia.

In the early 1960s, the Union of Burma was moving in contemporary time, out of the shadow of colonialism. Not fully aware, of course, but moving nevertheless. Its people were open, industrious, cheerful. Its students restless. Rangoon was ascending.

For an American boy living on Promenade Road, a gateway to the capital, life was anything but dull. We slept as geckos cruised the ceilings and awoke to humid commerce on the streets.

Bicycles and black Citroën sedans filled the boulevards. Three-wheeled open taxis darted about. They cornered with just enough tilt to give occupants a sense that life could end at any moment. The rusting red buses seemed to carry half the city's populace on their running boards.

Street vendors mixed curries in a cloud of steam and spice. Old men sipped tea from their saucers. Clerks crouched on the sidewalks, balancing a leaf full of rice in one hand and gently shoveling in lunch while watching hungry pass in review.

The hungry. There was a fine invention. A mere cylinder of cotton, it served as a genderless gown, skirt or shorts, depending on how one draped and knotted it. Hanging from the waist in a loose curtain, the lungyi was a perfect air-conditioned solution to the tropics.

For a game of soccer, the lungyi's hem was pulled up, gathered between the legs from front to back and stuffed in at the waist in back. Instant shorts.

Every April, a kind of Buddhist Mardi Gras swept the country. It was Maha Thingyan, the Water Festival, and the idea was to cleanse one's soul with a dousing of water. In reality, it was a national squirt-gun battle. Anyone in

sight was a target. Water mains were tapped with thick bamboo pipes that filled strategically placed barrels. Truckloads of young people roamed the city carrying their own ammunition and launchers, their lungyis tucked up for action. Wet chaos ensued.

Movie theaters were popular, and the billboards downtown featured romance and battlefield heroics. When a foreign

MEANWHILE

film arrived in which a Moslem married a Hindu, all hell broke loose in street fights between the rival communities.

Tourism, never a mainstay, was coming into its own. Travelers wanted to see the enormous, gold-layered Shwedagon Pagoda in Rangoon, the dramatic reclining Buddha of Pegu, and the ancient city of Pagan. Some flew up to Sandoway, a beach paradise on the Bay of Bengal.

A train ride north to the storied city of Mandalay was not always swift; we waited on one trip for a boa constrictor to meander across the rails.

On Independence Day, Burma's many tribes converged on the capital for a parade that must have rivaled any in Asia for diversity and color. The Nagas — headhunters, we were told — sent a platoon. The Shan, Karen and Kachin peoples came in tribal dress, and the military bands blared.

Impartiality in foreign affairs was a hallmark. The government of Prime Minister U Nu hosted scores of Israelis in an effort to create a kind of Burmese kibbutz. Moscow was building a huge lakeside hotel on the outskirts of Rangoon. Americans sent by Washington or the Ford Foundation, including my father, offered assistance in the sciences and agriculture. When Zhou Enlai ar-

rived for a state visit, the Chinese leader was welcomed with a frenzy of red flags. A neutralist Burmese, U Thant, became United Nations secretary-general.

To be sure, the government was not universally loved. Nor were foreigners. Ethnic and political rebellions dogged U Nu. When a cache of U.S. arms was found in the hands of Nationalist Chinese insurgents, 10,000 people massed outside the U.S. Embassy in violent protest.

Burma's journey into darkness began on March 2, 1962. Armored personnel carriers and camouflaged trucks rolled into the capital along Promenade Road. Soldiers in battle dress stood guard outside our house. U Nu and his cabinet were arrested. So was the constitution.

General Ne Win struck out on what he called "the Burmese way to socialism" and marched the nation headlong into isolation and dictatorship. Many foreigners were ordered to leave, and there was a scramble to hire Chinese carpenters who built shipping crates.

In the years since, Western reporters have slipped into Rangoon for a few days every year or so. They emerged with word of a teetering economy and a beleaguered but gentle people.

I do not know how the Burmese endured. Their bitterness must have been deep, for they have risen in an angry mass. In a dispatch from Rangoon last week, after his release from a month in prison, U Sein Win, 66, a former newspaper editor, wrote: "After 26 years of seemingly passive acceptance of authoritarian rule, hundreds of thousands ... announced boldly that they had enough."

I saw them when they opened the prison doors. I got caught in a crowd of demonstrators, delaying my return home. I could hardly believe my eyes. A revolution is taking place in a nation of 37 million people. I wonder how it will turn out.

The International Herald Tribune

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Back to Jefferson

Regarding "A Neighbor Should Stay Involved" (Opinion, Aug. 8) by Lawrence H. Berlin:

Mr. Berlin writes that "The hallmark of [Franklin Roosevelt's] policy was tolerance of de facto governments of whatever stripe." It is true that the moralistic approach to foreign policy found its patron saint in Woodrow Wilson, but Roosevelt was not the first to introduce the concept of tolerance of de facto governments. In 1793 Jefferson wrote: "We surely cannot deny to any nation that right whereon our own government is founded — that every one may govern itself according to whatever form it pleases, and change these forms at its own will."

That became the traditional policy of the United States in the Western Hemisphere until it was renounced by Wilson. After Wilson, it was not Roosevelt who reversed it but the Republican presidents. Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes under Warren Harding and Secretary Henry L. Stimson under Herbert Hoover felt that the Wilsonian doctrine would involve the United States in all kinds of mischief. Mr. Hughes wrote to Samuel Gompers on July 19, 1923: "We recognize the right of revolution, and we do not attempt to determine the internal concerns of other states."

Mr. Stimson, in a 1931 speech to the Council on Foreign Relations in New York, declared: "As soon as it was reported to us through our diplomatic representatives, that the new governments in Bolivia, Peru, Argentina, Brazil and Panama were in control of the administrative machinery of the state, with the apparent general acquiescence of their people, and that they were willing and apparently able to discharge their international and conventional obligations, they were recognized by our Government."

DAVID WINGEATE PIKE, Paris.

Roosevelt's Stature

Regarding the column "Unhealthy Healthiness" (Aug. 10):

Russell Baker writes: "Everyone knew FDR had suffered crippling polio, yet he was elected four times." While the Germans listened to healthy Hitler spread the poisonous seed of his "Thousand-Year Reich," Roosevelt, with his legs wrapped in steel he couldn't feel, said, "You don't make yourself bigger by making someone else smaller."

He gave us dignity. He gave us hope. He gave us work. We loved him. That is why he was elected four times.

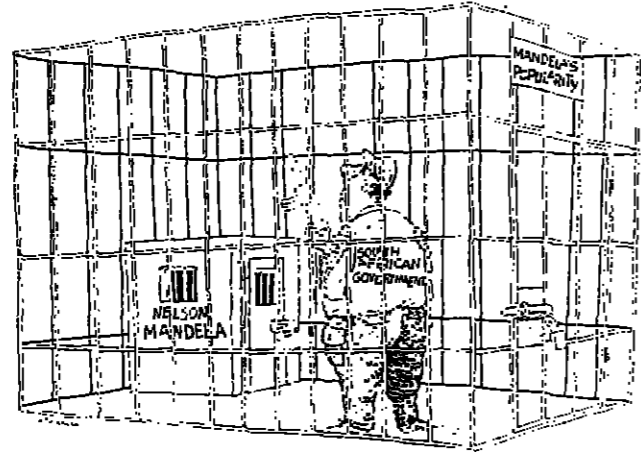
Recently a 40-year-old chemical engineer, educated in Texas, now working in the Netherlands, doubted my words when I told him that Roosevelt used to ride around in a wheelchair. "Strange," he said, "No-body ever told us that."

BETTY BATWIN, The Hague.

Nobels for These Two?

In the same spirit that bestowed the Nobel Peace Prize on Henry Kissinger and Le Duc Tho for ending the Vietnam War, this year's peace prize should go to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq and Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini of Iran for bringing the Gulf War to a conclusion. I can already imagine Mr. Hussein, in his acceptance speech, expounding on the ethics of using poison gas, as well as Ayatollah Khomeini's meditations on the moral considerations of sending children into battle.

SHANTI FRIEDEN, Düsseldorf.



By ARCADIO in La Nación (San Jose, Costa Rica) CWW Syndicate

In His Own Words

Regarding "Botha Hits at Release of Mandela" (Aug. 19):

The story quotes the South African president, Pieter Botha, as saying of Nelson Mandela, "I hope he will make it possible for me to act in a human way" by releasing him from prison. Here it is! At last! In his own words! Implicit, but unmistakable and unambiguous — Mr. Botha's admission of his past inhumanity to Mr. Mandela.

RICHARD ROSENTHAL, New York.

A Safer Nuclear Course for India and Pakistan

The recent death of Pakistan's president focuses new attention on the nuclear balance in this part of Asia. Pakistan has been trying to gain nuclear weapon capability since the early 1970s. It is widely believed that it does not already have such capability, it soon will. By ruling out the option of destroying Pakistan's nuclear facilities, India implicitly accepts a nuclear Pakistan. It therefore requires a policy that will deal with such a Pakistan.

This policy should be mainly concerned with the limitation of nuclear weapons. The emphasis so far placed on any nuclear weapon ought to be replaced by a policy that controls the vertical proliferation of Indian and Pakistani nuclear weapons. To provide a framework for such a policy, Indian leaders have to accept a basic fact: Once Pakistan achieves nuclear status, a more or less equal military relationship between India and Pakistan will prevail. Indian military superiority will be lost. Any arms control agreement would have to accept equivalent limits on nuclear weapons. There can be no margin for Indian nuclear superiority.

Heavily would argue that India needs more nuclear weapons to deter China. This view is specious. Since 1974 no Indian government

has held the view that nuclear weapons are essential to deter a nuclear China. India started work on its nuclear program after the Chinese nuclear detonation in 1964, but its primary concern all along has been Pakistan. A small number of effective nuclear weapons would present a far more credible deterrent than no reliable nuclear weapon (no Indian nuclear test has been carried out in nearly 15 years).

It would appear that, if Pakistan detonates a nuclear weapon, there can then be no scope for an arms control agreement. This need not be so. Pakistan would have attained its long-held goal of military parity with India. It need not be restrained in pursuing a satisfactory arms control agreement with India. Step-by-step negotiations could be carried out. First, limitations on the rate of production need to be agreed upon. Verification procedures would have to be adequate. Later, a ceiling on the number of nuclear weapons could be worked out.

Once Pakistan achieves nuclear status, the Indian government can either get involved in a nuclear arms race or strive for an arms control agreement. It is hoped that it will choose the safer course.

RAHUL ROY-CHAUDHURY, Oxford, England.

The Lesser of Two Evils

Regarding "Another Cost of Sanctions" (Opinion, Aug. 24):

I agree that poaching is an evil that must be stopped. But time has shown that sanctions against South Africa are one of the few effective vehicles to express international abhorrence of apartheid. To be sure, economic sanctions often seriously injure those they were designed to protect. But in international politics it is necessary sometimes to opt for the lesser of two evils to aim for eventual good.

COREY HARRIS, Nantes, France.

The Tip of the Iceberg

Regarding "Women Lawyers Try to Disbar Sexism" (Aug. 10):

At first I was shocked to read about the male attorneys who addressed women lawyers in their firm as "sluts" — apparently without provocation. However, upon reflection, I concluded that there was an arguable case (being an attorney myself) for indirect provocation.



Still, we weren't the first... Way back in the era of the caliphs of Damascus and Baghdad, from the 8th to the 13th century — long before the West invented the pocket watch — scholars of the orient used their handy astrolabes to find time and orient themselves. This astrolabe is displayed in the National Museum at Damascus. (Photo: Helen Kaiser; from the book "Arabia", published by Silva-Verlag, Zurich.)



By ARCADIO in La Nación (San Jose, Costa Rica) CWW Syndicate

The UN: Bad Reasoning

Regarding "UN Prolonged Gulf War" (Aug. 23):

To conclude that "the UN handling of the conflict... prolonged the war" denotes either an incapacity for logical reasoning or the kind of loathing for the United Nations and all it stands for that has, to a large extent, brought about the organization's present plight.

MEIR LEKER, Paris.

Pause That Refreshes

Regarding John T. Starr's "When Thoughts Have Time to Take Root and Unfold" (Meanwhile, Aug. 4):

How refreshing to be able to rest and renew my spirits and mind with Mr. Starr's article. After reading the day's news, I was thankful to lose myself for a few minutes.

THAIS C. LEAVITT, Krefeld, West Germany.

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Handwritten signature: J. K. ...

Burma Threatens To Curb Protesters

RANGOON, Burma — The government said Wednesday that it would take action against demonstrators seeking democracy unless they left the government offices they had occupied.

The announcement, the first hint of a clampdown on the mass revolt against single-party rule, was broadcast on Rangoon radio, the last media outlet still in government hands.

Without specifying what action it might take, the government demanded that protesters vacate government offices immediately, adding: "Those bent on violence will have to bear the responsibility for any consequences resulting from the refusal of this order."

The warning, which the radio said had come from Prime Minister Thura U Tun Tin's office, was issued as student leaders called for mass rallies and a general strike.

U Nu, the last prime minister before U Nu Win seized power in a 1962 coup, said in an interview that more than two-thirds of the country was under the control of the people.

Western diplomats in Rangoon said administration by the ruling Burma Socialist Program Party had collapsed in 40 towns and some suburbs of Rangoon and that Buddhist monks, students and other civilians had set up committees to run local affairs.

Student leaders said they were calling strikes they hoped would paralyze the nation Thursday. Mass rallies were to begin at Rangoon General Hospital, a focus of past demonstrations.

In subsequent days, the students

said, strikes might rotate among different sectors of the economy, a clear message to the beleaguered government that it was no longer in control.

Burmese sources said there was growing nervousness about possible military action against the strikers. Soldiers went on a rampage of killing between Aug. 8 and Aug. 12 but have since withdrawn to their barracks.

U Nu, Burma's senior political figure, said most of the army was not against the people, but he warned that soldiers might still shoot if ordered to do so.

The former prime minister formed a political alliance Monday that he said could step in to try to restore order to the country.

The group, the League for Democracy and Peace, has scheduled its first working meeting for Thursday.

U Nu said he would announce at the meeting whether he would be willing to act as head of any interim government.

Rangoon was disrupted again Wednesday by columns of students and workers parading through the streets behind banners demanding democracy after 26 years of single-party rule.

The demonstrators were demanding an immediate interim government followed by free elections. President Maung Maung has backed a referendum on democracy but has said it must be approved by an emergency party congress Sept. 12.

The already-poor economy has been badly hit since the major demonstrations and strikes began three weeks ago.



AIR SHOW VICTIMS — Four victims of the disaster in West Germany arriving Wednesday at a medical center in Texas. German officials lowered the toll to 48, and emphasized there would be no more aerobatics at any air bases in West Germany. Americans, meanwhile, raised the death toll to 52.

13 Die as Delta Jet Crashes in Dallas

United Press International
GRAPEVINE, Texas — A Delta Air Lines 727 jet crashed on takeoff Wednesday at Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport and exploded and burned, killing at least 13 people. Airline officials said 94 others on board survived.

It was the second crash of a major airliner on Wednesday. Earlier in the day, a Chinese airliner carrying 89 passengers and crew slid into Kowloon Bay as it landed in Hong Kong, and seven persons died, including six crew members.

The Delta plane had barely cleared the ground when it went down, but the cause of the crash was unclear. Some witnesses said that the plane, which was bound for Salt Lake City, had problems with its tail and that a rear engine may have been on fire as it tried to take off.

A survivor from the plane said a wheel appeared to collapse, causing one of its fuel-filled wings to scrape on the runway.

An unknown number of people apparently walked away from the charred wreckage, which lay in two pieces in a field near the runway. Other survivors were hospitalized.

"You knew you were going to crash all the time," said a survivor, Penn Waugh, a Dallas lawyer. "You're just looking for a place to get out. We never got going. You could hear this noise. You knew something was wrong."

Mr. Waugh said some survivors

crawled out of the right side of the plane and others climbed through the roof.

A spokesman for Delta in Atlanta, Jackie Pate, said the flight, by a 15-year-old Boeing 727-200 carrying 97 passengers and a crew of seven, had originated in Jackson, Mississippi. A few infants were also believed on board but were not listed as passengers.

Mr. Waugh said the landing gear appeared to collapse as the plane taxied into its takeoff.

A spokesman for Delta, Bill Berry, said at the airline's Atlanta headquarters that 13 people had been killed.

Mr. Berry said the three pilots survived the crash, but the captain suffered a back injury.

Skies were clear and breezes moderate at the time of the crash.

Witnesses said the left engine appeared to be smoking or on fire as it was taking off. The jetliner's front section turned up and the plane lifted off briefly, but the tail slid back down against the ground and exploded and the entire jetliner settled to earth and burst into flames.

Mr. Berry said the plane's proximity to the airport probably contributed to "the survivability" of passengers.

He said that the plane came down about 1,000 feet (300 meters) from the runway. "This made it possible for the emergency people to reach it quite fast," he said.

Plane Skids into Sea
A Chinese jetliner skidded into the sea shortly after landing in Hong Kong on Wednesday morning, killing seven persons and injuring 14, Coleen Geraghty reported to the International Herald Tribune from Hong Kong.

The majority of the 89 passengers and crew escaped unharmed from the Trident aircraft, which fractured forward of the entry door.

Hong Kong aviation officials were still investigating why the plane slid off the runway, across an adjacent taxiway, and into Kowloon Bay. It landed in the midst of a driving rainstorm which, officials said, had limited visibility to 3,000 meters.

The dead all held Chinese passports and were believed to include six crew members, including the pilot, and one passenger.

Among the injured were seven Hong Kong citizens, three Chinese, two Taiwanese and two Americans.

Rescue teams helped most passengers escape through the fuselage, but divers had to assist trapped passengers. A blaze in one of the engines was extinguished by fire fighters.

CAC 301 had taken off from Guangzhou in southern China for the 30-minute flight to Hong Kong. Radio communication between the pilot and the control tower in Hong Kong indicated no problems on board until the landing.

Shamir Is Said to Back Lethal Force Against Palestinian Stone Throwers

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel has set off a political firestorm here by calling for new rules to make it easier for Israeli soldiers and Jewish settlers to open fire at Palestinian stone-throwers, a senior aide confirmed Wednesday night.

Mr. Shamir is said to have endorsed the change at a meeting Tuesday with a Jewish settler whose Uzi submachine gun had been confiscated by police last week after he opened fire at alleged stone-throwers at an Arab refugee camp near Hebron, in the West Bank. The prime minister was instrumental in persuading police to return the weapon and two others taken from other settlers after similar incidents.

A senior cabinet minister in the rival Labor Party denounced Mr. Shamir's move as an endorsement of lawlessness and a "Wild West" atmosphere in the occupied territories, scene of nearly nine months of Palestinian civil unrest.

And an incident late Wednesday, in which an Israeli civilian shot the Jewish settlement of Tekeva in the West Bank accidentally wounded two soldiers while allegedly shooting at an Arab gasoline-bomb thrower, is certain to further fuel the controversy.

Early Wednesday, Mr. Shamir's media adviser, Avi Pazner, denied that the prime minister had endorsed changing the rules for shooting. But later Wednesday, another senior aide, Yosef Achimer, contradicted Mr. Pazner's account and confirmed that Mr. Shamir had called for the changes.

"What the prime minister said," Mr. Achimer said in a telephone interview, "is that the attitude toward those who throw stones has to be the same as toward those who throw molotov cocktails or use guns and pistols, because stones can be just as lethal as the others."

Mr. Pazner later explained the discrepancy by saying he had not heard the prime minister's statement. But political analysts said the differing accounts suggested that Mr. Shamir's office had stumbled in trying to transmit dual and contradictory messages — one of toughness to an impatient Israeli public fearful of the uprising, the other of reasonableness to Washington and other foreign observers.

The 70,000 Jewish settlers of the West Bank and Gaza Strip are a key part of Mr. Shamir's rightist constituency as Israel approaches its Nov. 1 parliamentary elections. They have been increasingly frustrated by the army's inability to stop the steady flow of stone-throwing incidents that make their daily travel hazardous.

The army reports that at least 300 Israeli civilians have been injured and hundreds of cars damaged in some 6,000 stone-throwing incidents and 1,000 gasoline-bomb incidents since the violence began last December.

At the same time, scenes of settlers brandishing automatic weapons, setting up illegal roadblocks and enforcing vigilante-style justice have been increasingly common on West Bank roads. At least 15 of the 250 Palestinians killed since the uprising began have been shot by Israeli civilians, and the circumstances in several of these incidents remain unclear. Three Israelis have also been killed.

The current rules allow soldiers and settlers to open fire only if their lives are clearly endangered. Earlier in the year, the regulations were expanded to allow soldiers to automatically shoot at those throwing gasoline bombs — a move that

brought sharp criticism from the U.S. State Department.

Mr. Shamir's involvement began when Mishaal Cohen, a settler from Hebron, began a hunger strike outside the prime minister's residence here to protest the confiscation of his gun. Mr. Cohen said he had opened fire last week on stone-throwers at the Arab refugee camp who had pelted his car.

But army sources gave a different account, saying the rocks had been thrown at a bus in front of Mr. Cohen and that he had fired wildly, just missing soldiers in a nearby observation post. Some senior officers reportedly were furious that Mr. Shamir arranged for Mr. Cohen to get the weapon back.

Emergency Minister Moshe Shalev of the rival Labor Party, governing partner with Mr. Shamir's Likud-Israeli shaky ruling coalition, told Israeli radio the prime minister should resign and called Mr. Shamir's action "a new threat to the rule of law."

"This is the difference between the Wild West and a state," he said. An army spokesman confirmed the wounding by a settler of two soldiers while they were chasing a molotov cocktail thrower.

AZERBAIJAN: A Haunted City

(Continued from Page 1)

The policy is assimilation and coexistence. When the Armenian majority in Nagorno-Karabakh, a mountainous enclave in western Azerbaijan, demanded early this year to be joined with Armenia, Moscow and elsewhere took to the streets in sympathy.

Nagorno-Karabakh and Armenia, still in a period of tense recovery from months of strikes and civil disobedience, remain off limits to Western reporters.

In Sumgait and Baku, according to local Armenians, the cause aroused little excitement except an occasional loud argument between neighbors.

"Armenians in Baku and Sumgait tend to be quite assimilated," said David Dilanyan, a priest at the Armenian Orthodox church in Baku who also serves many Armenians in Sumgait. "And perhaps they were afraid of a clash. Many of them actively opposed the Nagorno-Karabakh campaign. They sent telegrams to the newspapers calling for an end to the strikes and demonstrations, for peace and reason."

Even now, everyone in Sumgait seems to know firsthand of an Azerbaijan who, like Mr. Mamedov, sheltered Armenian neighbors during the troubles.

"When the events began over Nagorno-Karabakh, we thought about different places where we could expect trouble," said Mr. Gadzhiev, the party leader, who was working as a government official in the Nakhichevan region of Azerbaijan when the trouble began. "We thought of many places, but we never thought that something would happen in Sumgait."

In hindsight, he said, one can see some simmering discontent in the city. Sumgait has such a serious housing shortage that many newcomers to the city — most of them Azerbaijanis — live in shabby worker hostels or in a crude shantytown on the outskirts.

No one quite says so, but there are hints that these people looked with some resentment on the well-established population of Armenians, many of them merchants and traders, who lived in better housing.

Then, early this year, the first busloads of Azerbaijanis arrived from the villages of Armenia with their stories of Armenian abuses.

The buses pulled into the station on Friendship Street, a shabby building dressed in peeling green paint, and disgorged the aggrieved villagers into the hands of their



Sumgait relatives. A few young firebrands called for vengeance.

On Feb. 27, after days of misleading reassurances in the press that all was calm, Radio Baku broadcast a report that seemed to confirm the worst: Two Azerbaijanis had been killed in a clash near Nagorno-Karabakh.

That night a crowd of young Azerbaijanis went on a window-smashing rampage.

The next night rioting boiled up again and spread out from the bus station into streets and the five-story apartment blocks nearby.

Outside Sumgait itself, that night has become the stuff of legend. Armenians in Yerevan, Moscow and the United States insist that hundreds of Armenians were slaughtered and that a cover-up took place. If so, no one has come forth with evidence to prove it.

"Everyone wants to use the case for his own ends, to throw mud on the other side," said Mr. Ismailov, the prosecutor.

After the riots, the local party leader, mayor and police chief were dismissed and expelled from the party for dereliction of duty.

The city has set up a commission on ethnic relations, and, according to city officials, has been given an emergency grant from Moscow to build new housing, a hospital and clubs to ease the social tensions that may have contributed to the events.

"It's hard to imagine that it could happen again," said Takhir Mamedov, a 22-year-old Azerbaijani factory worker, who was the only one interviewed who thought it possible that the riots could be repeated. "But if another group of extremists tries something against the Azerbaijani nation, then everything could happen again."

MISSING: Troubling U.S. Legacy

(Continued from Page 1)

the peak of Mr. Nixon's troubles over Watergate.

President Jimmy Carter, saying he believed that no Americans remained alive in Indochina against their will, emphasized normalization of relations with Vietnam and the quiet return of remains. But after the Vietnamese invaded Cambodia in late 1978, relations were frozen and the return of bodies stopped. League membership dropped to about 700 families.

President Ronald Reagan came to office in 1981 highly critical of previous administrations for not doing more about the missing Americans and apparently convinced that some were still alive.

The league's membership is now over 3,600, a peak, and Ms. Griffiths herself, as a member of the government's POW-MIA Interagency Group, helps to make administration policy. She has been a member of every significant administration delegation to Hanoi since 1982.

The issue of the missing received new attention in early August when Vietnam, having agreed to joint search efforts with the United States to try to resolve the most promising cases, "temporarily" suspended such cooperation days later, charging that the Reagan administration "continues to pursue a hostile policy against Vietnam. It was this suspension that was reversed Tuesday.

The stated source of Hanoi's displeasure was congressional testimony by Gaston J. Sigur, the assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, who opposed a resolution urging the establishment of interest sections here and in Hanoi, the same low level of diplomatic representation the United States has with Cuba.

The resolution was the work of Representative Thomas J. Ridge, a Pennsylvania Republican and Vietnam veteran, and of Senator John S. McCain 3d, an Arizona Republican who was a prisoner of war in North Vietnam for six years. Mr. McCain said he felt diplomatic representation would "speed resolution of the legacies of the war."

They said Moscow's decision to build the radar station in the first place was provocative and raised unanswered questions about its attitude toward the ABM Treaty. But they insisted that the station posed no military threat, since it does not work.

However, several of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization diplomats expressed concern that the Reagan administration might be playing up its dispute with the Soviet Union over the radar station in order to justify its determination to press ahead with research into antimissile defense systems in space.

NATO diplomats in Geneva and military experts said the U.S. statement appeared to be exaggerated and might have been influenced by domestic political calculations, including the administration's wish to be seen taking a firm line with the Soviet Union during the presidential election campaign.

The administration also acknowledged that the Soviet Union had offered to dismantle the station if the United States made counterconcessions, notably by suspending its Strategic Defense Initiative research program.

But the statement described this demand as "unacceptable." The United States also accused the Soviet Union of "illegally" deploying radar devices at Gornel, which it said constitutes another violation of the 1973 treaty.

SHERIDAN MORLEY
INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
OFFICE: LONDON, ENGLAND

POLAND: Walesa Meets Leaders

(Continued from Page 1)

episcopate. Authorities agreed during the talks that church representatives would continue to play a role in the government-opposition negotiations.

Assessments among opposition and church leaders were mixed over whether the roundtable initiative could lead toward substantive agreements between the government and opposition. Also uncertain was whether the official offer of talks on Solidarity implied any change in the party's position, reiterated only Tuesday, that a return to trade union pluralism was impossible.

Nevertheless, Mr. Stelmachowski said he was encouraged by the apparent flexibility granted to Mr. Kiszcak, the government's chief negotiator, after a Politburo meeting Tuesday. "I am optimistic," he said. "The authorities are saying there is no return to Solidarity in its form of 1981. But Solidarity could be considered in other forms, other structures."

One senior party official, the Central Committee secretary, Wladyslaw Baka, appeared to back up Mr. Stelmachowski's interpretation. Asked about Solidarity's legalization, he replied, "I can't exclude that this is going to happen and it probably will," though "a restoration of the Solidarity structure seems unlikely."

"Conditions have to be created for labor union pluralism to become a fact," said Mr. Baka, a liberal who was named to the Politburo in June and now supervises economic policy. "This is a way that could lead in the future to the creation of political pluralism."

Mr. Stelmachowski said further talks would be necessary in the coming days in order to set up the roundtable. The negotiations are supposed to include a range of political and social groups in addition to the government, church and solidarity.

U.S. Praises Talks
The State Department praised on Wednesday the Polish government's decision to open contacts with Mr. Walesa, calling the move a "welcome and significant step forward," The Associated Press reported from Washington.

A spokeswoman expressed hope that the government of Poland was prepared to work with leaders such as Mr. Walesa, who are "widely admired and trusted by the Polish people."

Authorities confirmed arresting two men with weapons but did not say whether they were IRA members or had explosives.

Northern Ireland police and the British Army released few details of the ambush and killing of the three IRA guerrillas at Drumknilly in County Tyrone.

British media reports said commanders of the British Army's elite Special Air Services regiment ambushed and killed the three men as they prepared to attack a soldier of the locally recruited Ulster Defense Regiment.

The police and army refused to comment on the reports.

Sinn Fein, the legal political wing of the outlawed IRA, said Tuesday that the slain men were IRA members. It identified them as Brian Mullin and the brothers Gerard and Martin Harte.

3 on Mission When Shot, IRA Says

The Associated Press
BELFAST — The Irish Republican Army said Wednesday that three of its members killed a day earlier by British soldiers were "on active service," the IRA term for a guerrilla mission.

The killings by the British were seen as the start of a tougher British policy to combat increased IRA attacks.

Also Wednesday, an explosion in an apartment in the mainly Roman Catholic Creggan section of Londonderry killed two persons and injured a third, according to Londonderry police. The IRA apologized for the trap that went "tragically wrong."

In West Germany, a Stuttgart radio station reported that two people believed to be IRA guerrillas were caught as they tried to cross the border from the Netherlands with guns and explosives.

It released a statement Wednesday from the IRA's Mid-Ulster battalion saying the men were killed while "on active service."

The prime minister of Ireland, Charles J. Haughey, called for an urgent review of the circumstances of the shooting of the three men.

The government's Northern Ireland Office refused to say if the shootings were a result of new security measures in the province.

Security forces have denied accusations that they operate a so-called shoot-to-kill policy, in which suspects are gunned down without being given a chance to surrender.

The Belfast bomb was triggered by an elderly man who climbed through an apartment window, worried that the young man living there had not been seen for several days, police said.



"Wnroljcheihaisnaicx oi Tuborg...?"

مكتبة المصطفى

SCIENCE

Setback Reported in Parkinson's Surgery Tests

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

THE transplant of fetal tissue into the brain, a daring procedure that many experts have considered the best hope for treatment of Parkinson's disease, is yielding disappointing results, say Swedish scientists who have tried the operation on two patients.

Experts said the report was a serious setback in the search for effective treatment of Parkinson's, a progressive nerve disorder that causes tremors, rigidity and other debilitating symptoms. Still, researchers have not given up.

A Mexican surgeon who has implanted fetal tissue into five patients has reported positive results. Although European and American experts said they were puzzled by aspects of his initial reports, they said they would await publication of details before evaluating the claim. The Swedes said they planned further experiments.

Last year, patients and doctors were elated by reports from the Mexican doctor, Ignacio Madrazo Navarro, that a related pioneering procedure, involving transplants of tissue from a patient's own adrenal gland into the brain, had achieved success.

Dr. Madrazo, of La Raza Hospital in Mexico City, asserts that the adrenal im-

plants helped many of the 50 patients on whom he has used the method. Many American doctors, however, after trying adrenal transplants scores of times without success, have all but given up.

Based on animal studies and other evidence, experts have been hoping that implants using tissue from the brain of a human fetus, rather than adrenal tissue, would work better. Both methods are intended to spur the brain's production of the chemical dopamine, which is believed to be disrupted in Parkinson's patients. The adrenal gland produces an almost identical chemical, and scientists hoped that its cells would do the same when placed in the malfunctioning area of the brain.

But the implanting of fetal tissue was thought to hold the greatest promise, especially since fetal cells are so fast-growing and adaptable, and are less likely to produce an immune response.

Late last year, Swedish scientists attempted the fetal implant surgery in two patients. Since it takes months for fetal cells to grow and start functioning in animal experiments, the researchers continued that they could not say whether the patients were helped until six months or more had passed. Now, nine months later, the patients have not improved.

Researchers in the United States, where about 500,000 people suffer from Parkinson's, expressed disappointment, but most thought the technique deserved more exploration. Because it uses tissue from aborted fetuses, the technique raises ethical questions that American officials believe have not been fully addressed: When can a fetus properly be used, and who has the right to authorize use of a fetus? The federal government has stopped paying for research until a committee, scheduled to meet this fall, provides guidelines.

Although animals do not develop Parkinson's, researchers can mimic the disease in animals by destroying their dopamine-producing brain cells. When they do, they can cure the animals with implants of dopamine-producing cells from fetal brains.

THE Swedish researchers, led by Dr. Olf Lindvall and Dr. Anders Bjorklund of the University of Lund, are among the most experienced with this research. They have been testing fetal implants in animals for more than a decade, and they have been planning since 1984 to operate on people with severe Parkinson's. They operated last year on two women, ages 48 and 55, with severe Parkinson's disease. They gave their first report in June at a meeting in Israel and said last week that

their patients' conditions were unchanged. But Lindvall and Bjorklund said they would operate on other patients even if the first two never show improvement because the animal experiments are promising and because the patients who had the operation are no worse off than before the surgery.

So far, transplants of fetal tissue are known to have been tried on only a handful of patients. In addition to Dr. Madrazo's efforts in Mexico and the experiments in Sweden, a British team has reportedly tried the procedure on four patients since April. The British researchers, led by Dr. Edward Hitchcock of Birmingham, reported improvement in the patients, according to newspaper reports and scientists who have spoken with the researchers.

But experts noted that the British group has not reported its data in a scientific forum and that, unlike the Swedish team, it does not have extensive experience. In particular, experts said they are cautious about both the Mexican and British reports that patients improved immediately after surgery.

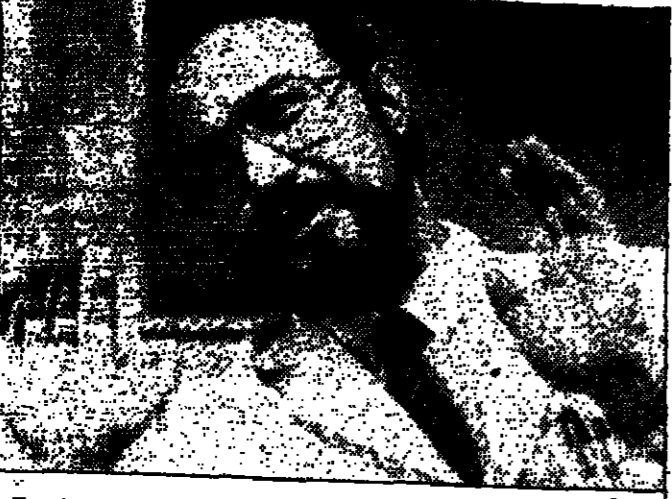
Animal experiments indicated that it should take months before the fetal tissue grows and secretes chemicals that alleviate Parkinson's symptoms. Another aspect of Dr. Madrazo's work that puzzles scientists is that he used fetal tissue from spontane-

ously aborted fetuses about 13 weeks old. Animal studies have indicated that tissue from fetuses older than nine weeks will not survive if implanted. Dr. Madrazo asserts that differences in the techniques used may account for the differing results.

But Dr. Lindvall, finding Dr. Madrazo's results difficult to understand, said he does not think the improvements that Dr. Madrazo saw in the patients were due to the growth of the fetal tissue in their brains. "One of the most important questions is to clarify the mechanism" that accounts for the reported improvements, Dr. Lindvall said.

Dr. Bjorklund said that, although fetal implants are more successful in animal experiments than adrenal implants, they still pose technical difficulties. One obstacle is that few fetal cells survive.

The Swedes implanted tissue from four fetuses in each patient, on the assumption that the same proportion of cells would survive in humans as in animals. "Admittedly, that is a range of assumptions," Dr. Bjorklund said. "If the human brain offers a less favorable environment, if, say, there is more bleeding around the implant or more cells die because of the age of the patient or the ongoing disease process," Dr. Madrazo's work that puzzles scientists is that he used fetal tissue from spontane-



Dr. Ignacio Madrazo Navarro says he used strict procedures.

Mexican Doctor Unfazed by Storm Over His Research

By Larry Rohter
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — In his office at La Raza Medical Center, Dr. Ignacio Madrazo Navarro sits alongside stacks of correspondence from around the world. Each letter is a plea from a patient suffering from Parkinson's disease, asking Dr. Madrazo for an operation. Dr. Madrazo's colleagues are also writing and talking about him, though in less than adulatory terms.

Nearly two and a half years after he first transplanted adrenal tissue into the brain of a Parkinson's patient, Dr. Madrazo is at the center of a controversy. He is admired by some for his innovation, but accused by others of exaggerating the benefits and playing down the risks of the transplants.

Initially, researchers were enthusiastic when he reported that gravely ill patients were able to lead near-normal lives after transplants. But medical teams in the United States and Western Europe have tried the procedure without the success Dr. Madrazo reported. "We're fed up with his being lionized," said Judy Rosner, executive director of the United Parkinson Foundation in Chicago, reflecting the hard feelings about Dr. Madrazo's reports.

On Sept. 12, 1987, in a refinement of the operation, Dr. Madrazo transplanted tissue from a spontaneously aborted fetus into the brains of two Parkinson's patients. Many experts hope the procedure will work better than the adrenal transplants. He has subsequently performed fetal tissue implants in three more patients.

His assertion of positive results from those operations too is now being questioned. A Swedish team has reported no benefit for two patients who received fetal tissue implants there.

Dr. Madrazo said he understands the controversy and is not surprised. "It's very much like what we saw after Christiana Barnard did the first heart transplant," Dr. Madrazo said. "Those who got good results were delighted, and those who did not grumbled. But after a while, everything finds its level."

Dr. Madrazo asserted that many of the apparent discrepancies in results can be explained by differences in technique, including the amount and kind of tissue transplanted.

Medication after surgery has also become an issue in the case of Nelson Martinez, who in July 1987 became the first American to undergo the adrenal operation in Mexico City. When he returned to Los Angeles, doctors urged him to take Sinemet, the drug most often prescribed for Parkinson's. "He almost became paralyzed when he took it," said his wife, Martha. "He got stiff, and was shaking terribly. But when he stopped, he was soon back on track again."

Dr. Madrazo said he believed patients become "more sensitive to medication" after the procedure.

CRITICS assert that Dr. Madrazo's evaluations of patients have not been sufficiently stringent scientifically to document changes in their disease. Dr. Madrazo said that, although he did not have access to PET scan technology, an advanced method of studying brain activity, he and colleagues strictly followed established procedures in rating the severity of the disease, both before and after surgery. He dismissed suggestions that he has been overoptimistic in assessing his patients and that a "placebo effect" accounts for improvements.

While many American experts have become wary of the adrenal transplants, one in particular has remained a defender of Dr. Madrazo. "I examined the first two patients ever operated on, the ones reported in the New England Journal of Medicine, and there is no question in my mind that this operation works," said Dr. Abraham Lieberman, professor of neurology at the New York University Medical Center. "It's not 100 percent, and there are problems with it, but you can't say it doesn't work at all."

Dr. Lieberman, chairman of the medical advisory board of the American Parkinson's Disease Association, has also performed the operation himself.

Studies of the first 50 patients to undergo the adrenal transplant operation in Mexico and of the first 5 to receive fetal tissue implants are now being prepared for publication, and Dr. Madrazo said they should answer many questions. "Yes, we have had patients who are worse off now than before the operation," he said. "But that was the result of surgical complications. Let's not blame the procedure; in the face of an implacable progressive disease, the cost-risk benefit is very much in favor of the patient."

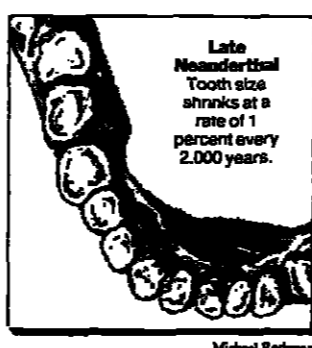
Among the patients receiving adrenal transplants, four of Dr. Madrazo's first 14 died, but of the next 36, only one has died. Of the deaths, the most controversial is that of a patient who had an epileptic seizure and died of a heart attack. Neurologists at Loma Linda University in California said the seizure was probably caused by the operation.

Some who have been encouraged by Dr. Madrazo's work argue that the controversy may be as much about personality and politics as about purely medical matters. "I know Dr. Madrazo, and regard him as a pioneering individual, an innovative surgeon, and an honest person," Dr. Lieberman said.

IN BRIEF



Early Neanderthal Tooth size, unchanged for thousands of years, begins declining.



Late Neanderthal Tooth size analysis at a rate of 1 percent every 2,000 years.



Recent Modern teeth continue to shrink by 1 percent every 1,000 years.

Human Teeth, Already Small, Shrink Faster Than Ever

NEW YORK (NYT) — Scientists have long known that human teeth have been getting smaller. Now anthropologists at the University of Michigan have produced strong evidence identifying the onset of this evolutionary trend, establishing the rates of size reduction and showing that in the last 10,000 years tooth size on average has been shrinking at twice the rate it had been for the previous 90,000 years.

The anthropologists said teeth should continue to

get smaller in future generations as the importance of large, strong teeth in survival further diminishes.

In an analysis of millions of teeth collected all over the world in the last 25 years, Dr. C. Loring Brace, who headed the Michigan study, measured the surfaces of molars and incisors from prehistoric and modern humans. Teeth today, he discovered, are on average half the size of those which Neanderthals chewed raw mammoth flesh 75,000 to 100,000 years ago.

Drug to Aid Impotent Men Found Safer in Pill Form

NEW YORK (NYT) — Early tests of the pill form of a drug used to help impotent men achieve an erection indicate that the pill is safer, more convenient and just as effective as the injected version, according to a report in the Annals of Internal Medicine.

The researcher, Dr. Grant Gwinnup, found that eight of the 16 impotent men who took the pill and did not

respond to a placebo were able to have intercourse, a success rate comparable to that of the injections.

Researchers found that the pill form is not strong enough to cause priapism, which sometimes occurs with the injected form. Dr. Gwinnup said. The drug, phenyltolamine, causes blood vessels to expand. In pill form, it was once used to treat some adrenal tumors, but it is no longer manufactured. Dr. Gwinnup said.

Test Suggests Environment Recovers From Acid Rain

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Scientists who used a roof to shelter a wooded area from acid rain say they found the environment can stage a remarkable recovery once pollution ceases, at least in some places.

In an effort to gauge the ability of the environment to rebound, researchers put a clear plastic roof over about 1,000 square yards (835 square meters) of a sparsely wooded region in Norway subject to high levels of acid rain. During the four years of their experiment, the roofed area was "watered" by rain

and snow from which acidic chemicals were removed.

Reporting in the British journal Nature, Richard Wright of the Norwegian Institute for Water Research said the experiment found "chemical changes caused by acid deposition are largely reversible." Courtenay Riordan, an acid rain expert with the Environmental Protection Agency, said the study "confirms what a lot of people have been saying — if you don't have thick soil and you do eliminate acid deposit, you would expect the water and soil to recover fairly rapidly."

Space Biologist Predicts Life on a Moon of Jupiter

SUNNYVALE, California (Reuters) — A space biologist involved in a study of life in the universe says he believes organic compounds, a life form, would be found on Europa, a moon of the planet Jupiter.

"I will bet my money we will find organic compounds there," Dr. John Oro, an exobiologist of the University of Houston, said at a press conference

arranged by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The spacecraft Galileo will be launched by NASA in the autumn of 1989 and is expected to reach Europa in the mid-1990s.

Exobiologists, who study the origins of life, and scientists who plan NASA's space missions have been working together at the Ames laboratory near here.



TALLOIRES

THE PRESIDENTS CONFERENCE

For five days this September, University Presidents from all over the globe will gather at Tufts University's European Center in Talloires, France.

Their goal is to develop something essential to the future of humankind—a worldwide curriculum on arms control, negotiation and conflict management.

From September 12-16, participants will review educational, political and social forces from their countries and design a curriculum for all.

Media are invited to the Friday, September 16 news conference and presentation of the Talloires Declaration at 10:00 a.m.

The Presidents Conference is hosted by Jean Mayer, President, Tufts University and is sponsored by:

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Table listing various French companies and their details.

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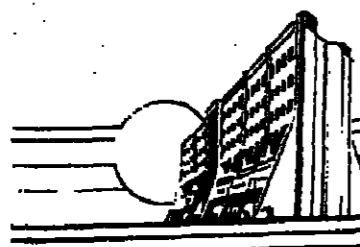


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NYSE Most Actives				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last
IBM	1,027,000	120.00	119.00	119.00
AT&T	890,000	24.00	23.75	23.75
Merck	750,000	42.00	41.50	41.50
General Electric	600,000	30.00	29.50	29.50
Amgen	500,000	40.00	39.50	39.50
Amgen	400,000	40.00	39.50	39.50
Amgen	300,000	40.00	39.50	39.50
Amgen	200,000	40.00	39.50	39.50
Amgen	100,000	40.00	39.50	39.50

Market Sales		
NYSE	AMEX	NASDAQ
1,234,567	123,456	12,345,678
1,234,567	123,456	12,345,678
1,234,567	123,456	12,345,678
1,234,567	123,456	12,345,678
1,234,567	123,456	12,345,678

NYSE Index				
Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE	2,031.65	2,031.65	2,031.65	-0.37
AMEX	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.12
NASDAQ	12,345.67	12,345.67	12,345.67	+0.50
NYSE	2,031.65	2,031.65	2,031.65	-0.37
AMEX	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.12
NASDAQ	12,345.67	12,345.67	12,345.67	+0.50

Wednesday's
NYSE
Closing
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary		
Symbol	High	Low
AMEX	1,234.56	1,234.56
AMEX	1,234.56	1,234.56
AMEX	1,234.56	1,234.56
AMEX	1,234.56	1,234.56
AMEX	1,234.56	1,234.56

NASDAQ Index		
Symbol	High	Low
NASDAQ	12,345.67	12,345.67
NASDAQ	12,345.67	12,345.67
NASDAQ	12,345.67	12,345.67
NASDAQ	12,345.67	12,345.67
NASDAQ	12,345.67	12,345.67

AMEX Most Active		
Symbol	High	Low
AMEX	1,234.56	1,234.56
AMEX	1,234.56	1,234.56
AMEX	1,234.56	1,234.56
AMEX	1,234.56	1,234.56
AMEX	1,234.56	1,234.56

Dow Jones Bond Averages		
Category	High	Low
Bond	123.45	123.45
Utilities	123.45	123.45
Industries	123.45	123.45

NYSE Diary		
Category	High	Low
NYSE	2,031.65	2,031.65
NYSE	2,031.65	2,031.65
NYSE	2,031.65	2,031.65
NYSE	2,031.65	2,031.65
NYSE	2,031.65	2,031.65

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.		
Symbol	High	Low
NYSE	2,031.65	2,031.65
NYSE	2,031.65	2,031.65
NYSE	2,031.65	2,031.65
NYSE	2,031.65	2,031.65
NYSE	2,031.65	2,031.65

Dow Jones Averages		
Category	High	Low
Dow Jones	123.45	123.45
Dow Jones	123.45	123.45
Dow Jones	123.45	123.45
Dow Jones	123.45	123.45
Dow Jones	123.45	123.45

Standard & Poor's Index		
Symbol	High	Low
S&P	123.45	123.45
S&P	123.45	123.45
S&P	123.45	123.45
S&P	123.45	123.45
S&P	123.45	123.45

NASDAQ Diary		
Symbol	High	Low
NASDAQ	12,345.67	12,345.67
NASDAQ	12,345.67	12,345.67
NASDAQ	12,345.67	12,345.67
NASDAQ	12,345.67	12,345.67
NASDAQ	12,345.67	12,345.67

AMEX Stock Index		
Symbol	High	Low
AMEX	1,234.56	1,234.56
AMEX	1,234.56	1,234.56
AMEX	1,234.56	1,234.56
AMEX	1,234.56	1,234.56
AMEX	1,234.56	1,234.56

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close
110	100	AAAI	0.00	11	110	100	105	105
110	100	AAAI	0.00	11	110	100	105	105
110	100	AAAI	0.00	11	110	100	105	105
110	100	AAAI	0.00	11	110	100	105	105
110	100	AAAI	0.00	11	110	100	105	105

NYSE Slips as Early Rally Fails

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices weakened Wednesday in slow trading on the New York Stock Exchange after the market failed to sustain an early advance that analysts attributed to a stronger dollar and bond market.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which slipped 3.20 points Tuesday, fell 6.58 to close at 2,031.65.

Declines edged out advances. Volume rose to about 131.50 million shares from 108.72 million traded on Tuesday.

The Dow jumped about 12 points in the early going and then started to turn lower around midday. It managed to trim a 10-point deficit to less than two points before a small wave of selling took place in the final minutes.

Broad-market indexes also lost ground. The New York Stock Exchange index fell 0.37 to 148.29. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index fell 0.99 to 261.52. The price of an average share lost 8 cents.

"The bond market was a little more favorable as we started the day," said Jim Andrews, first vice president in charge of institutional trading at Janney Montgomery Scott Inc. in Philadelphia.

"In addition, when volume is this light, those people who hang around are generally a bit more positive than those who have decided to pack it in."

But after the opening burst, Mr. Andrews said, the Dow "ran up against some resistance at the 2,040 area."

"At that point, even though some would like to participate, there was no one else around to keep it going. It tends to fall off on its own," Mr. Andrews said.

The August "unemployment number on Friday remains the key," Mr. Andrews said. "If it indicates that the economy is not heating up, or is as robust as feared, people should start to come back with a little better feeling."

"The Fed has already raised rates. And if we get a sign that the economy is rolling back, or even flattening out, we could get a market advance on the order of five to seven percent. The employment data is clearly the focus now."

Gold was the most active issue, down 1/4 to 22 1/2. The stock jumped 7 1/2 Tuesday after the company said it had agreed to be acquired by Nippon Mining of Tokyo for \$23.25 a share.

Public Service Enterprise Group followed, unchanged at 23 1/4.

Texas Utilities was third, up 1/4 to 28 1/4. AT&T was off 1/4 to 24 1/4. IBM fell 1 1/4 to 111 1/4.

Among other blue chips, General Electric was off 1/4 to 40 1/4. Merck was off 1/4 to 42 1/4. American Express was down 1/4 to 28 1/4 and Eastman Kodak was off 1/4 to 43.

B.F. Goodrich rose 2 1/4 to 54. The company refused comment on rumors that Sir James Goldsmith was planning a \$75-a-share takeover bid.

Prices closed mixed in active trading on the American Stock Exchange.

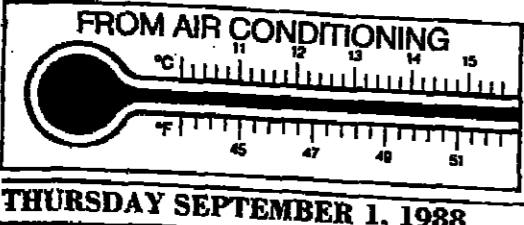
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close
110	100	AAAI	0.00	11	110	100	105	105
110	100	AAAI	0.00	11	110	100	105	105
110	100	AAAI	0.00	11	110	100	105	105
110	100	AAAI	0.00	11	110	100	105	105
110	100	AAAI	0.00	11	110	100	105	105

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110	100	AAAI	0.00	11	110	100	105	105
110	100	AAAI	0.00	11	110	100	105	105
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12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close
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110	100	AAAI	0.00	11	110	100	105	105
110	100	AAAI	0.00	11	110	100	105	105
110	100	AAAI	0.00	11	110	100	105	105
110	100	AAAI	0.00	11	110	100	105	105

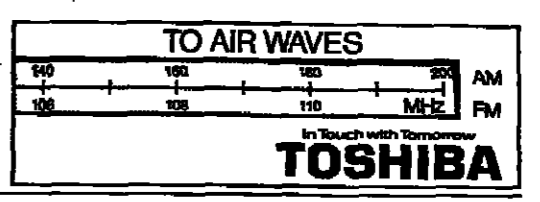
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close
110	100	AAAI	0.00	11	110	100	105	105
110	100	AAAI	0.00	11	110	100	105	105
110	100	AAAI	0.00	11	110	100	105	105
110	100	AAAI	0.00	11	110	100	105	105
110	100	AAAI	0.00	11	110	100	105	105

(Continued on next left-hand page)



THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 1, 1988

Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE



INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Executive Women Drop Dress-Code Inhibitions

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

LONDON — Female executives in London and major U.S. cities said they no longer feel they have to look like men to be taken seriously...

You don't want to look intimidating but you don't want to be Little Bo Peep either.

No longer slaves to fashion and no longer concerned about looking like men, executive women may well make slacks that designers have introduced for fall and winter.

"You don't want to look intimidating but you don't want to be Little Bo Peep either," said Karen Wegmann, an executive vice president of Wells Fargo Bank in San Francisco.

"American executive women wouldn't go near a short-skirt with a 10-foot pole," said Kurt Barnard, publisher of the Retail Marketing Report in New York.

"This season," he added, women executives "will be far freer to choose whatever they like, returning to just a shade above the knee to just a shade above the ankle."

Even those women who are baring the executive knee in the boardrooms of London and New York still shy away from any skirt length that is too short, at least partly because they are uncomfortable.

Gabriella di Nora, who heads the Personal Shopping service at Harvey Nichols, London's high-fashion department store, said, "Executive women are far more discerning; they are not just taking what is dictated by fashion."

Just like their male colleagues, however, executive women in search of their own individual styles still recognize that they have to take into account the industry they work in, the company's corporate culture and their positions in the corporate hierarchy.

"If you are a senior woman, what you don't want to call attention to is the fact that you are a woman," said Mrs. Wegmann of Wells Fargo.

Berit Stokke, a Norwegian corporate lawyer in London, said, "In business meetings, I feel uncomfortable in a short skirt, because the wrong thing gets the attention, so I don't wear them."

Publisher Talks to Maxwell

Macmillan Stock Falls on Report

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Macmillan Inc. said Wednesday it had begun talks with Maxwell Communication Corp., one of two bidders for the company.

Macmillan's stock closed at \$82 a share Wednesday on the New York Stock Exchange, down \$1.625 for the day.

Macmillan has rejected an \$80-per-share, \$2.1 billion offer from Maxwell and a \$75-per-share bid by Robert M. Bass.

After Bass made a \$6-a-share bid in May, Macmillan announced a restructuring plan that would split the company into two parts, one for traditional publishing and the other for information activities.

In a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Macmillan said a meeting took place Tuesday between Edward P. Evans, its chairman, and Robert Maxwell, the publishing magnate, as well as other representatives of both companies.

Information with respect to the company as a whole and the components of the information services group has been provided to Maxwell Communication," Macmillan said in its filing.

The meeting took place at the London offices of Maxwell Communication, Maxwell said on Wednesday that further meetings are planned in the United States.

Mr. Maxwell said his company might settle for the information services operations. "Our current intention is to acquire it all. But if the management prefers to sell only the information side, then if we can agree on price, we would certainly be prepared to look at it."

Analysts said the decline in the stock price indicated the market believed Maxwell would reach an agreement with Macmillan, reducing the chances that the U.S. publisher would search for a friendly bidder at a higher price.

Separately, AGB Research PLC, a market research company, agreed to be bought by Maxwell for £134.2 million (\$226.8 million), or 10 pence a share.

Sir Bernard Andley, chairman of AGB, said the offer was one that "the AGB board is happy to recommend to shareholders."

Maxwell also announced its pre-tax profit rose 2 percent in the first half. The figure was at the low end of analysts' expectations.

It said pre-tax profit was £71.9 million, up from £70.5 million in the first six months of 1987. Net income rose 11.8 percent to £56.1 million from £50.2 million.

Revenue increased 36.6 percent, to £505.7 million from £370.2 million. A spokesman said most of the profits were earned by the core publishing businesses and by Maxwell's subsidiary Associated Co. Donoghue of Canada.

Nigeria Refines Its Oil Industry

\$800 Million Plant Only First Step in Diversification

By James Brooke

PORT HARCOURT, Nigeria — A glittering new oil refinery here, the largest and most efficient in black Africa, represents Nigeria's latest step away from crude oil exports.

With this \$800 million, Japanese-designed complex in the heart of the Niger River delta, Nigeria will join a growing list of oil producers that export refined products.

"We will be able to service the monthly needs of West Africa in three days," said Alex O. Ogedegbe, project manager for the refinery. It is owned by the Nigerian National Petroleum Corp., a government concern.

For Nigeria, diversification follows economic desperation. Oil sales, which account for 95 percent of its foreign exchange, dropped to \$6 billion in 1987 from a peak of \$25 billion in 1980.

The refinery, which is to begin operating early next year, is the first of a series of diversification moves. Also planned: a \$2 billion to \$3 billion project to supply 4 percent of Europe's liquefied natural gas by 1995.

Natural gas, usually a mixture of methane, ethane, propane and butane, is used in producing chemicals, fuel, paper, glass and metals. Liquefied gas is gas cooled until it becomes liquid and can be transported by ship.

An \$800 million petrochemical complex to produce polyethylene and polypropylene — used to make plastics — for export. A \$600 million project to provide Lagos's largest power plant with natural gas, freeing refined fuel oil for export.

In other efforts, the state oil company is negotiating to buy equity in American and European refining and marketing enterprises. If a deal goes through, Nigeria would join three other OPEC members in trying to increase oil revenue by acquiring refined products distribution operations.

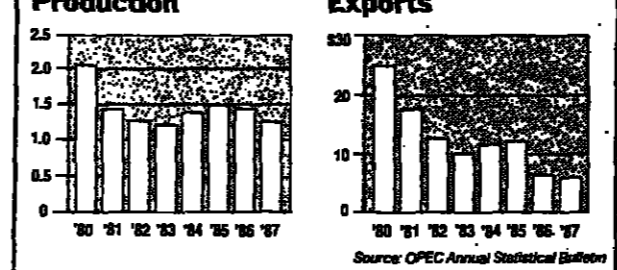
The others that have done so are Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Venezuela. Nigeria, which produces 1.3 million barrels of crude oil a day, See NIGERIA, Page 11



Port Harcourt's refinery, one of the diversification projects.

Nigeria's Oil Woes

Crude oil production has remained relatively strong, while the value of petroleum exports has plummeted. Production shown in millions of barrels a day; exports in billions of U.S. dollars.



Source: OPEC Annual Statistical Bulletin

Production Exports

Japan Housing Starts Slip, but No Threat to Growth Seen

more than 80 percent of the housing starts in Japan.

An official at the Construction Ministry played down the decline, noting that July's construction of new homes compares with a very high level last year.

On Tuesday, Japan also reported output at its factories and mines slowed in July from its recent fast growth.

But several economists dismissed the idea that this data holds negative implications for the economy because they believed the upward trend in industrial output remained strong.

Industrial production eased 0.7 percent in July from the previous month, compared with a 3.3 percent jump in June.

However, industrial output rose 8.0 percent in July from a year earlier, and David Pike, an economist at UBS Phillips & Drew International Ltd., noted the pace of increase

is slipping from a recent peak in February of 12.4 percent. But he said he saw the decline as favorable. "The problem for the economy is whether it will slow down to a more sustainable growth rate," Mr. Pike said.

Many economists agreed that the economy may be growing too fast and inviting unwanted inflation.

Kazutoshi Habamura of Nikko Research Center Ltd. said a more appropriate year-on-year growth rate for industrial output would be 4 percent to 6 percent. He said a high rate of production creates supply problems for raw materials such as steel and chemicals, which can trigger higher prices for manufactured goods.

Mr. Pike said inflationary problems might also flare up in the service and construction industries, which together make up a larger portion of the economy than manufacturing. Recent consumer prices for services, for example, have been growing at around a 2 percent rate, while those for manufacturing have fallen or risen only slightly, he said.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for City, Currency, and Rate. Includes Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, New York, Stockholm, Tokyo, Zurich, and various dollar rates.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and Rate. Includes Argon, Austral, Aust, Belg, Brazil, Canada, Chilean, Czech, Danish, Deutsch, French, Hong Kong, Indian, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Mexican, New Zealand, Norwegian, Philippine, Saudi, Singapore, South African, Spanish, Swiss, Taiwan, Thai, Turkish, U.K., West German, Yen, and Zaire.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and Currency. Includes 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year, and 2 year rates for various currencies.

Key Money Rates Aug. 31

Table with columns for Instrument, Rate, and Yield. Includes 3-month bill, 6-month bill, 1-year bill, 2-year bill, 3-year bill, 4-year bill, 5-year bill, 10-year bond, and Treasury note.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and Yield. Includes 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, and 1 year rates for various Asian currencies.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and Yield. Includes Merrill Lynch Ready Assets, 30-day average yield, and Telestar Interest Rate Index.

Gold

Table with columns for Location, Price, and Change. Includes New York, London, and other international gold prices.

BCI Now Targets European Banks

Analysts Cite Rising Cost as Factor in Ending Irving Bid

ROME — Banca Commerciale Italiana SpA, having withdrawn its bid for Irving Bank Corp. of New York, "will concentrate on expansion" within the European banking industry, BCI's managing director said Wednesday.

"Obviously we wanted to win the battle, but Irving is not the only target around," said the BCI official, Mario Arcati. "There are other opportunities, including in Europe."

"In fact," Mr. Arcati told the Milan financial daily Italia Oggi, without giving details, "we are very interested in Europe."

BCI already has a 55 percent stake in Societe Europeenne de Banque SA of Luxembourg and a 48 percent stake in the Paris-based Banque de Madagascar. It also owns a Swiss subsidiary, Banca Commerciale Italiana (Suisse).

But even though BCI is Italy's second-largest bank in terms of deposits, it is small by international standards, rating 61st in Fortune Magazine's latest table of world banks.

Still, analysts said, BCI, because of its relatively large size and profits, is in a stronger position than many of its Italian rivals to expand into Europe ahead of the 1992 date set for the formation of a single European Community market.

While profits in much of the banking sector declined last year, partly because of the stock market collapse, BCI's net profits rose to 314.4 billion lire (\$226 million) from 289.6 billion in 1986. Mr. Arcati, who returned empty-handed from New York last week after meetings with Irving and officials of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, said the Irving bid had not cost BCI money, because bills relating to the takeover attempt were being met by Irving.

France's Solex Reaches End of Its Road

riding position is rigidly upright. Users complain that the brakes do not work in the rain, but given the bike's flat-out speed of 20 mph (35 kph), this hardly seems to matter.

The Solex is the humblest motorized creature on the roads of France, and the cheapest. At under 3,000 francs (\$470), it costs less than many bikes without engines. It is, according to Alain Dubamel, a writer, lovable "like the movies of Bogart, a 1960s classic or cabin when he was good."

The Milan bank dropped its bid for Irving because of a ruling, made by the Federal Reserve Board, that BCI's parent, the state-owned holding company Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale, also needed to file an application for permission to buy Irving.

But Guido Brignone, president of the Italian Financial Analysts' Association, said Wednesday that financial, as well as strategic, considerations may have played a part in BCI's decision to withdraw its offer.

"I am not sure BCI had a precise strategy for expansion in the U.S.," he said, noting that the Irving bid came soon after BCI sold Long Island Trust Co. "It seems to me that a strategy for European expansion would be more plausible."

Other analysts said that the price BCI would have had to pay for the Irving takeover was much higher than originally envisioned, because of the recent gain in the dollar.

"With the dollar at around 1,400 lire, BCI's commitment was becoming heavy," an Italian bank economist said. BCI's initial bid in late April, of \$63 a share for about 51 percent of Irving's stock, was valued at about \$600 million. The final bid of \$80 a share, in late May, was put at almost \$760 million by BCI. But since, the dollar has risen by about 10 percent against the lire.

CORUM advertisement featuring a watch image and text: "CORUM SUISE. Designs on time. Individually made with a degree of skill and care that belongs to a former time. Corum Watches carry design into the future. The Admiral's Cup epitomizes this with unusual twelfth-sided case and the original decoration of enamelled nautical pennants denoting the hours on the watch face." Includes a small logo and "SUISE" text.

Record European Sales Aid VW Net

WOLFSBURG, West Germany — Volkswagen AG said Wednesday that its earnings in the first half rose 2 percent from a year earlier, to 310 million Deutsche marks (\$166 million), as its sales in Europe rose to a record.

The automaker, the European sales leader, also predicted that its earnings for all of 1988 would be in line with 1987 results, when it posted group net profit of 598 million DM.

WV said investment in the half continued at a high level and was covered by an improved cash flow which rose 13.8 percent, to 2.37 billion DM.

Hachette Plans to Purchase Stake in Spanish Publisher

PARIS — Hachette SA, the world's fourth-largest communications company, will continue its expansion abroad by purchasing a majority stake in Salvat, a Spanish publishing house, for about 350 million francs (\$55.2 million).

In a statement, Hachette said the agreement was reached after a year of negotiations and must still be approved by Spanish authorities.

The purchase would extend Hachette's buying spree this year. In June, a subsidiary of Hachette paid \$712 million for Diamond Communications Inc. of the United States, a magazine publisher that was formerly part of the magazine division of CBS Inc.

ABB Posts \$260 Million First-Half Profit

STOCKHOLM — Asea Brown Boveri, the Swedish-Swiss engineering and electronics giant, said Wednesday that net profit in the first half of 1988 totaled \$260 million.

The results were generally in line with analysts' expectations. ABB was formed through the merger of Europe's two biggest heavy engineering concerns, Asea AB of Sweden and BBC Brown Boveri & Compagnie of Switzerland.

SOLEX: Demise of a Contraction

(Continued from first finance page) The student 1960s, when to ride on, according to the French daily Le Monde, was considered rather pure, rather poetic and rather disconnected from the cares of the 20th century.

But it is not making enough money for the company, of which Yamaha acquired an 80 percent share as a means of positioning itself in the European Community.

"It has been very useful and well used," he said of the Solex. "It sold in 40 countries, particularly Africa and nearly all of Europe."

Volvo's Chief Executive Predicts Growth in Demand for Autos Will Stall

GOTEBOURG, Sweden — Volvo AB's chief executive, Petr G. Gyllenhammar, said he sees world demand for cars leveling off or even declining soon. But he added that diversification would help his company ride out such a downturn.

"The world car market has been so exceptionally strong for several consecutive years now that we are bound to have a leveling off, if not a decline," he said Tuesday.

Mr. Gyllenhammar said a restructuring program over the past five years, during which time Volvo's truck, food, aerospace and other subsidiaries had been built up to account for more than 40 percent of earnings, had made the company relatively immune to fluctuations in the car industry.

NIGERIA: \$800 Million Plant Only First Step in Refining Oil Industry

(Continued from first finance page) It is regarded as one of the few OPEC members that adhere to production quotas. Its oil minister, Rilwanu Lukman, is also OPEC's president.

Of Nigeria's diversification projects, the liquefied natural gas plant has the highest priority.

Three suppliers of gas, Royal Dutch-Shell Group and two other state-run companies, Elf Aquitaine of France and Agip SpA of Italy.

The other major gas project is a 225-mile, Escravos-to-Lagos pipeline that will feed a 1,320-megawatt power plant at Egbin. Due for completion in October, it is being built by two Italian contractors, Saipem SpA and Snamprogetti SpA.

But financing for Nigerian projects is often difficult. Lagos has the largest foreign debt in Africa, about \$27 billion, and this year's debt service of \$6 billion is roughly equal to oil earnings.

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) August 31, 1988

Table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, ticker symbol, and price. Includes sections for 'Other Funds' and 'OFFSHORE PORTFOLIOS (OP)'. The table is organized into multiple columns and rows, providing a comprehensive list of investment options.

DOLLAR: Yen Slides on Japanese Rate Statements

(Continued from Page 1)
ing well by focusing on a booming domestic market.
Last week, a number of European central banks, including West Germany's Bundesbank and the Bank of England, increased key rates. The U.S. Federal Reserve Board raised its discount rate from 6 percent to 6.5 percent on Aug. 9, its first change in almost a year.

London Dollar Rates
Dollars per pound
Dollars per yen
Dollars per Swiss franc
Dollars per West German mark

predictions about the yen's immediate course.
The dollar's strength against the yen started overnight after reports resurfaced in Tokyo that Japan may impose a 26 percent tax on profits from some stock transactions, dealers said.

further buying of marks and dollars against the yen.
"The Japanese, with their propensity to save, are looking at foreign sources of government bills to invest in," said Mr. Lyman. "They are looking at the higher yields they can get in the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada and West Germany."

At the close of trading in New York on Wednesday, the pound stood at \$1.6845, down from \$1.6880 on Tuesday. The dollar stood at 1.5850 Swiss francs, up from 1.5775 on Tuesday.
In London, the pound fell to \$1.6815 from \$1.6900 on Tuesday, while the dollar rose to 136.55 yen from 134.45.

NatWest Revives Plan For Stock Issue in Tokyo

LONDON — National Westminster Bank PLC, the biggest commercial bank in Britain, said Wednesday it plans to sell £100 million (\$169 million) of stock in Japan and has applied for a listing on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.
The company had planned a Tokyo stock listing last autumn, but it delayed its plans because of the global stock market collapse in October. At that time it had planned to issue 15 million shares, but its stock price has fallen and it now is setting a 20 million share sale.
NatWest stock closed at 530 pence Wednesday on the London Stock Exchange. When the bank announced its offer last year, the price was 718 pence.

"Our actions will give us access to the world's largest equity markets and allow 24-hour trading in the bank's shares," said Lord Boardman, the NatWest chairman.
NatWest's listing application is subject to Japanese Finance Ministry approval. It is listed in London, Düsseldorf and New York. The exact terms of the stock issue have not yet been set.

Japan Turns to Stock-Index Futures

TOKYO — The two major Japanese stock exchanges are to start trading in stock-index futures on Saturday, and many participants feel that the market volatility linked to program trading in the United States will not become a major problem here.
The Tokyo Stock Exchange will start trading in Tokyo Stock Price Index, or TOPIX, futures. The Osaka Stock Exchange will start trading the Nikkei-225 average index.

which was started on the Osaka Stock Exchange in June 1987. But that trading centers on the stock prices of 50 individual companies rather than an index. Settlement of trades in the Osaka 50 also entails delivery of the actual stocks rather than cash, as is the case with most index contracts.
Brokers said the Osaka 50 was started when Japan did not allow any stock-index futures trading. It was considered a compromise then.
Yet the Osaka 50 has proven popular. Trading volume is running at about 200 billion yen (\$2.7 trillion) a day, which is about double the average volume for regular trading on the Osaka stock market.

"We are planning to use futures as much as possible," said Toshiki Igarashi, chief fund manager for International Investment at the Long-Term Credit Bank. "With such insurance, we might feel easier even if a big decline came again."
But some global fund managers said they wonder if futures are necessary for Japan. "We can hedge other markets' risk by shifting to other countries," said Hitoshi Yamamoto, president of Morgan Grenfell International Asset Management.
"So, for a while we will be just a careful watcher until we are convinced futures are indispensable," he said.

Japan's Exim Bank Wants to Become an Investor Abroad

TOKYO — The Export-Import Bank of Japan plans to ask the government for permission to invest directly in private foreign projects, bank officials said.
The president, Takashi Tanaka, told reporters this week that the state-owned trade bank wanted to make untied loans to creditworthy private bodies, according to a bank official. Loans are considered untied when they are not conditioned on the purchase of goods or services from the country granting the credit.
Banking sources say the bank is seeking a new role as investor because of the gloomy outlook for export finance due to the strong yen and rising borrowing costs.
The Exim Bank has 5.28 trillion yen (\$38.8 billion) in assets.

"There are cases where Japanese companies won't invest in a project mainly because of political instability in the country," the official said. "With the direct participation of a public body, joint ventures in developing countries would start up more smoothly."
The Exim Bank's "moves towards taking on project risks could lead to more commercial bank risk-sharing," said Masuzumi Yoshimura, general manager at Nishio Iwai Corp.'s international finance division. "Participation by a wider range of risk-takers in a project could ease its start by lightening the burdens on each party."

A financier at another trading house said that direct participation by the Exim Bank will be a "propelling force for Japanese investors," due to expansion in the size of new projects to an average of over \$100 million, and to the growing need for outside financiers to buy equity.
"Companies recently have become more interested in projects which are comparatively small but profitable and which boost debtor

Salomon expects the volume of index futures traded in Japan to exceed that of the cash market in one year, Mr. Arimura said. Many brokers also say they expect futures to expand cash volume by providing investors with a hedging mechanism to reduce their risks.
Japan already has stock-futures trading in the form of the Osaka 50,

Other sources said securities houses may earn money on futures by speculating on their own, rather than from client commissions.
A survey by the Japan Securities Research Institute found that securities houses plan to trade futures mainly for speculation and arbitrage. Institutional investors said they will use futures mostly to

in Wall Street all small orders are traded by a computer system and only large amount orders are done by the specialists," he said.
On the Tokyo Stock Exchange, 80 percent of listed stocks are still traded by floor traders and only 20 percent by computer systems."

Wednesday's OTC Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
Most trading occurred in the 1000 most traded issues.
Via The Associated Press

Table A: OTC prices for various companies including ABB, ABB, ABB, etc.

Table B: OTC prices for various companies including ABB, ABB, ABB, etc.

Table C: OTC prices for various companies including ABB, ABB, ABB, etc.

Table D: OTC prices for various companies including ABB, ABB, ABB, etc.

Table E: OTC prices for various companies including ABB, ABB, ABB, etc.

Table F: OTC prices for various companies including ABB, ABB, ABB, etc.

Table G: OTC prices for various companies including ABB, ABB, ABB, etc.

Table H: OTC prices for various companies including ABB, ABB, ABB, etc.

Table I: OTC prices for various companies including ABB, ABB, ABB, etc.

Table J: OTC prices for various companies including ABB, ABB, ABB, etc.

Table K: OTC prices for various companies including ABB, ABB, ABB, etc.

Table L: OTC prices for various companies including ABB, ABB, ABB, etc.

Table M: OTC prices for various companies including ABB, ABB, ABB, etc.

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Table O: OTC prices for various companies including ABB, ABB, ABB, etc.

Table P: OTC prices for various companies including ABB, ABB, ABB, etc.

Table Q: OTC prices for various companies including ABB, ABB, ABB, etc.

Table R: OTC prices for various companies including ABB, ABB, ABB, etc.

Table S: OTC prices for various companies including ABB, ABB, ABB, etc.

Table T: OTC prices for various companies including ABB, ABB, ABB, etc.

Table U: OTC prices for various companies including ABB, ABB, ABB, etc.

Table V: OTC prices for various companies including ABB, ABB, ABB, etc.

Table W: OTC prices for various companies including ABB, ABB, ABB, etc.

Table X: OTC prices for various companies including ABB, ABB, ABB, etc.

Table Y: OTC prices for various companies including ABB, ABB, ABB, etc.

Wednesday's AMEX Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table Z: AMEX closing prices for various companies including ABB, ABB, ABB, etc.

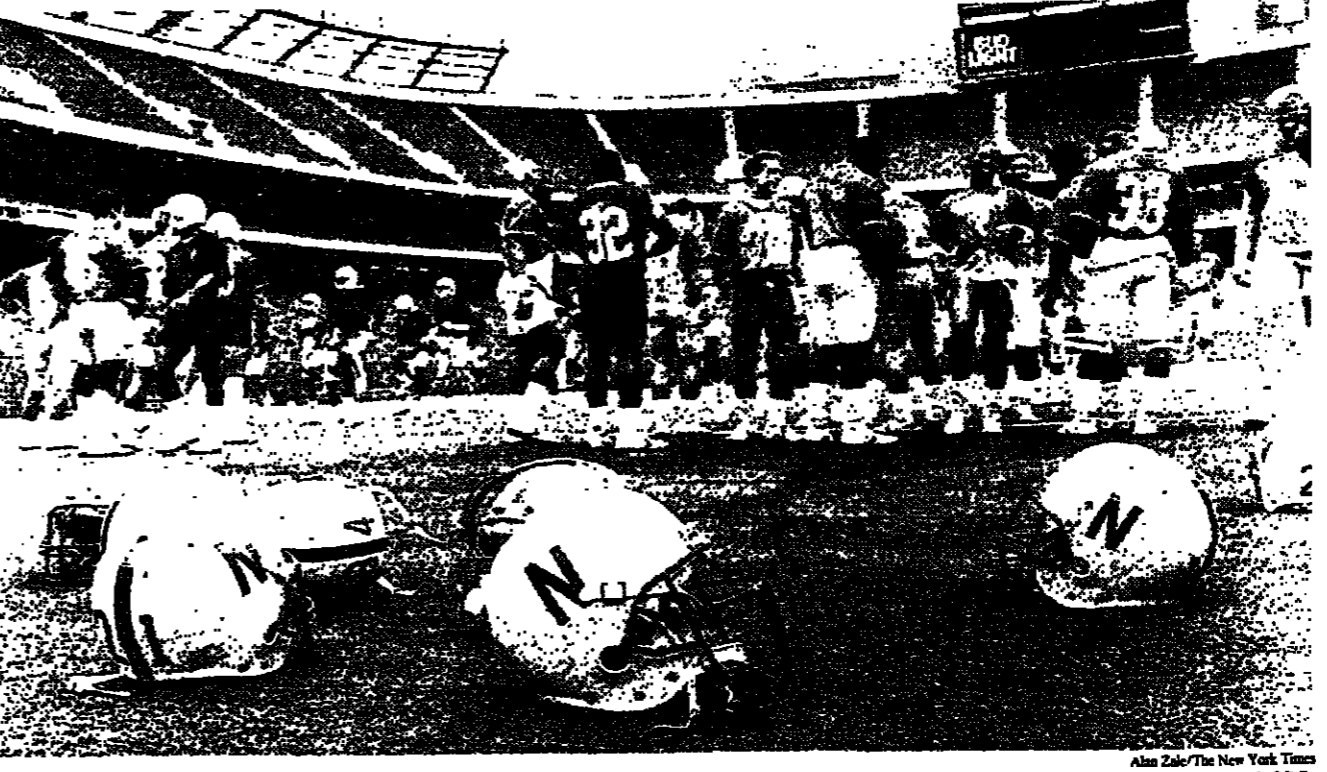
SPORTS

The Real Action Is Close to Home

By Sally Jenkins
WASHINGTON — College football is always about geography, but this season may be unusually affected by parochialism. A state championship between preseason favorite Florida State and defending national titlist Miami could decide everything; a cross-town game between USC and UCLA is significant in the Heisman Trophy discussion. Florida State is the preseason No. 1 choice by every conceivable poll, on the strength of returning talent and last season's 26-25 loss to Miami, when the Seminoles came within a failed two-point conversion of the national championship. The rematch is almost too soon — Saturday in the Orange Bowl — but new starting quarterback Chip Ferguson summed up the feeling of predestination at FSU when he said, "If we're going to end up there, we might as well start there."

Classic. There are just five starters back on offense, but one is quarterback Steve Taylor and another is the fleet wide-out, Dana Brinson. The defensive interior had to be rebuilt, and while Nebraska can haul more corn-fed linemen out of the weight room, they will be young ones. Good linebacksing helps, in the form of all-America Broderick Thomas. "I think right now on paper this figures to be a good team," Coach Tom Osborne said. As usual, Nebraska's fortunes are intertwined with Oklahoma, which it hasn't beaten in four years. There is no telling what will happen to the Sooners — with quarterback Jameel Holleyway questionable after major reconstructive knee surgery, in a seething controversy over former linebacker Brian Bosworth's satch-and-tell book and an NCAA inquiry that may conclude this fall. But as Coach Barry Switzer says, "We're not going to disappear from the face of the earth."

There has also been much languishing in the Big Ten, where no team has won a national title since Ohio State in 1968. So why should this season be any different from the other slow fade? For one, Michigan's Bo Schembechler is waning, and these Wolverines could be his best ever, a boast founded on nine returning offensive starters, even if quarterback Demetrius Brown threw 16 interceptions (and just 10 touchdowns) last season and Jamie Morris is gone. Early meetings with Miami and Notre Dame will tell all, and so will a meeting with Iowa, which has Chuck Hartlieb, who threw for more than 300 yards five times last season. Since Cooper probably can't resurrect Ohio State overnight, Iowa Coach Hayden Fry says, "If there is still a big two in the Big Ten, we must be one of them."



University of Nebraska players, at a practice at the Meadowlands in New Jersey before last weekend's season-opener against Texas A&M.

doesn't stifle them. Quarterback Rodney Williams can pass when he has to, and the defense is universally respected. But Clemson will learn early whether it can go undefeated; it hosts Florida State on Sept. 17. In the Southwest, only Texas under second-year Coach David McWilliams appears to stand in the way of a fourth consecutive title for Texas A&M. The Aggies have 13 starters left from the Cotton Bowl team that whipped Notre Dame, and are apparently impervious to an ongoing NCAA investigation. But their national championship aspirations must contend with a schedule that started with Nebraska and includes Alabama, LSU and Oklahoma State. Absolutely nothing is clear in the Southeast, where there will be a free-for-all among six possible bowl teams. Auburn has an able new quarterback in Reggie Slack, who replaced Jeff Burger. At Alabama, Curry has a multitude of talent but also worries — tailback Bobby Humphrey, a Heisman candidate, had his jaw broken by a tire iron outside a bar this summer, but should be ready. LSU has a Heisman caliber quarterback in Tom Hodson. Florida has half-back Emmitt Smith, Tennessee a powerful combination in left-tackle and Reggie Cobb, and Georgia a grand total of four big yardage backs, although two are sweating academic problems. No school has a prayer of escaping this jumbled conference unscathed.

The Atlantic Coast is a one-team affair, with Clemson's 18 returning starters a given to take a third straight title. The Tigers should also rank in the top five, if their conservative offense

against Miami and Clemson, nothing should prevent them from being No. 1 at the end of the season. "The element of surprise is the greatest advantage you can have, and we forfeited that by being picked No. 1," said Coach Bobby Bowden. "On the other hand, that's what we're striving for." Among the other independents, West Virginia, Syracuse and Pittsburgh should figure in the polls, while Penn State will make its annual progress into a top 10 team if Heisman contender Blair Thomas, a tailback, recovers from knee surgery. Notre Dame's striking improvement under Lou Holtz should continue with nimble quarterback Tony Rice and converted tailback in Ricky Waters replacing Heisman winner Tim Brown at flankerback. "Last year we reached the point where we could win," Holtz said. "This year we must reach the point where we expect to win."

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for 'TENNIS' and 'U.S. Open: First Round Results'. It lists various tennis matches and their outcomes, including names of players and their respective countries.

BASEBALL

Table with columns for 'BASEBALL' and 'Tuesday's Line Scores'. It provides scores for various baseball games, including team names, runs, hits, and errors.

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Graf, Evert and Agassi Advance to 2d Round

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Steffi Graf, trying to complete the first Grand Slam sweep in 18 years, made a believer out of Elizabeth Minter on Wednesday. "I think she'll win the tournament," Minter said after falling to the top seed, 6-1, 6-1, in the opening round of the U.S. Open. "I don't think she can be beaten, especially on this surface. She's just too powerful."

TRANSITION

BASEBALL
American League
CHICAGO — Signed Jerry Hairston, outfielder-designated hitter. Purchased the contract of Carlos Martinez, third baseman-outfielder. From Birmingham of the Southern League. Traded Rich Horton, pitcher, to Los Angeles for pitcher Tom Seaver. MILWAUKEE — Signed Tom Filer, pitcher. From Denver of the American Association. Activated Paul Mirabella, pitcher, from the 15-day disabled list. TEXAS — Traded Dale Mahorric, pitcher, to the N.Y. Yankees for catcher, pitcher.

TRANSITION

BASEBALL
National League
BUFFALO — Signed Francoys Guay and Grant Thibault, forwards and Brad Miller, defenseman. HARTFORD — Announced the appointment of Jacques Caron as goaltender consultant to his American Hockey League affiliate in Binghamton, N.Y. ISLANDERS — Signed Hank Lammans and Peter McCaughey, goaltenders. WASHINGTON — Signed Peter Toogood, defenseman, to a multi-year contract. COLLEGE BENTLEY — Announced the resignation of Neilson Galt, assistant director, to accept the same position at the University of New England. GREEN BAY — Named Chuck O'Brien as diving coach, Wayne Wilson assistant hockey coach and Susan Nutty assistant swimming coach. CALIFORNIA — Named Jack Madden and Anthony Hill assistant track coaches. EASTERN ILLINOIS — Named Don Callahan as head coach. C.W. POST — Named Steve Guthoff football offensive line coach. GEORGIA TECH — Named Sherman Dillard assistant basketball coach. MANHATTAN — Named Nick Mikou baseball coach and Barry Sandoy assistant coach. MOUNT ST. VINCENT — Named Chuck Menzies athletic director. NEW ORLEANS — Announced the resignation of Mark Dumas, assistant athletic director. Ken Lettman, cross country and track coach, and Paul Brisson, assistant swimming and diving coach, Normal Hill assistant cross country and track coach. PACE — Named Tim Kelly assistant baseball coach. PUEBLO — Announced the resignation of Carl Marter, associate athletic director for women's sports. SACKRAMENTO STATE — Named Ron McKenna and Dave Holman assistant basketball coaches. SLEEPERY HOCK — Named Roberto Abney associate director of athletics. SOUTHWESTERN LOUISIANA — Named Robert Johnson interim track and field coach. TEXAS EL PASO — Named Bob Kitchens track and field coach. WEST VIRGINIA STATE — Named Percy Caldwell athletic director. WYOMING — Named Steve Brink, Frank Coaracuzzi assistant football coaches and Bob Douberly assistant women's basketball coach.

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Stewart Beats Clemens and Red Sox, 1-0

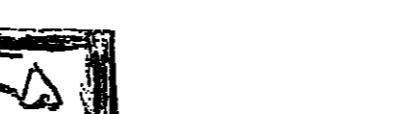
By Roger Clemens is just another man," said Stewart (16-11). "He pitched an excellent ballgame, which I knew he was going to do. I just wanted to be a little bit better." Stewart, who threw his second shutout of the season, leads the major leagues with 14 complete games. He scattered five hits, walked three and struck out eight, including the side in the ninth. Clemens (15-10) has lost his last five decisions to reach his career-high total for losses. He finished August 0-5 with a 7.33 earned-run average after going 4-0 with a 1.64 ERA in July. White Sox 4, Tigers 1: In Chicago, Harold Baines scored the go-ahead run and drove in another as the White Sox sent Detroit to its fourth straight defeat. Mariners 7, Yankees 1: In Seattle, a three-run homer by Scott Bradley in the sixth helped seal New York's sixth straight defeat. Indians 4, Royals 1: In Kansas City, Missouri, Tom Candiotti and Brad Hawens combined on a six-hitter that stopped a Royal winning streak at four games. Brewers 6, Blue Jays 2: In Milwaukee, Rob Deer drove in five runs to help Ted Higuera to his fifth consecutive victory. Rangers 8, Twins 6: In Arlington, Texas, Cecil Espy's two-run homer with one out in the ninth lifted the Rangers. Orioles 5, Angels 2: In Anaheim, California, home runs by Eddie Murray and Joe Orsulak helped Dave Schmidt win his fourth straight and end a five-game Angel winning streak. Phillies 7, Giants 5: In the National League, in Philadelphia, rookie Ron Jones singled home two runs in a three-run eighth that handed San Francisco its sixth loss in seven games. Reds 6, Pirates 4: In Cincinnati, Luis Quinones's two-run double capped a six-run first and Danny Jackson became the league's first 19-game winner. Mets 1, Padres 0: In New York, Gary Carter drove in the run that edged San Diego. Left fielder Kevin McReynolds, who threw out runners at home and second base, doubled off Dennis Rasmussen to start the seventh and scored when Carter followed with a single.

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